"THE FIRE PATROL"
AT
WELLINGTON
CINEMA
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The Bombay Chron

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 79— BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1925.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MSS. correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than ....

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and crossed.

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CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

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P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
4th Apl.	DONGOLA @		8,080
10th "	RAZMAK‡ —		10,000
11th "	NALDERA		15,997
18th "	DELTA	MANTUA* —	10,902
25th "	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	DELTA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th "	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th "	RAZMAK —	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd "	CHINA ..		7,952
30th "	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th "	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,911
20th "	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th "	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
4th July.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th "	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
18th "	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th "	RAZMAK —	MALOJA x	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA —		7,952
8th "	DELTA —	MANTUA *	10,902
15th "	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd "	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th "	MOREA —		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

‡ Extra Steamer, terminates voyage at Marseilles

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

† Special reduced fares :—

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon ..	£66 & £62	£60 & £56
Second " —	£52	£48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
2nd April	MODASA — —	8,980
16th "	DUMANA — —	8,427
30th "	WARFIELD* — —	6,060
14th May	A Steamer*	..
28th "	GAZANA* — —	5,284
11th June	MANDALA — —	8,246
25th "	DURENDA * — —	7,241

* Cargo vessel only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
14th April	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
17th "	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
24th "	JEYPORE* ..	5,318	
28th "	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715	
28th "	SICILIA —	6,813	MOOLTAN
2nd May	NAGPORE.	5,283	
26th "	DELTA	8,097	MALOJA
4th June.	LAHORE ..	5,282	
9th "	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA
15th "	ALIPORE ..	5,273	
23rd "	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
31st July.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore.

† Cargo vessel only, proceeds Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

3rd April ..	VASNA ..	Buscch via Karachi
4th " ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar,
8th "	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
8th " ..	BARJORA ..	Buscch via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
15th " ..	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tottori Maru.	F. Matsukura.	5973	30th Mar.	8th April
Akita Maru.	S. Fujimura	3817	23rd "	5th "
Nagano Maru	S. Kuba	3824	30th "	12th "
Tenpaisan Maru.	Y. Miyamoto.	5019	6th Apr.	20th "
Asuka Maru.	T. Kusakari	7559	12th "	24th "
Calcutta Maru.	A. Yamashita.	5339	28th "	12th May

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage	3rd Class with food	without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore —	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong —	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai —	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	510	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Celebes Maru	H. Morita	5863	13th Mar.	31st Mar.
*Honolulu Maru	G. Fujita	57 50	29th Mar.	11th Apr.
*Argun Maru	T. Inouye	6609	10th Apr.	24th Apr.
Uga Maru	K. Hamada	4497	14th Apr.	28th Apr.
*Borneo Maru.	T. Mooshige	5864	25th Apr.	9th May
Sumatra Maru.	Y. Saito	5863	11th May.	5th May

*Calling at Honkong.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22150. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur.
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CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS:
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
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Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
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Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O., British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FORTMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEADOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 35 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE

AN AUCTION will be held in the Office of the Land Manager, Bombay Improvement Trust on MONDAY, the 6th April, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) for leasing temporarily plot of vacant land, situated at Pydowni Road, for a period of THIRTEEN MONTHS for erecting shops or godowns.

Plan and conditions of the lease can be had from the office of the LAND MANAGER, Bombay Improvement Trust, on payment of annas eight only.

22973

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 418 of 1925.

Re: JANKIBAI, wife of Pandharinath Mudanji, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... an adjudged Insolvent.

ex parte: Messrs. MOTIJI GULBAJI & CO., a firm ..... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed JANKIBAI, wife of Pandharinath Madanji has been this day duly adjudged to have committed act of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon her, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 30th day of March, 1925.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

23916

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE ADDITIONAL DISTRICT MUNSIF OF COIMBATORE.

O. S. 956 of 24.

HAZARIMALL RAGHUNATHMALL by Partner Raghunathmall ..... Plaintiff.

DALLAJI JUVARMALL by Partner Juvarmall ..... Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the plaintiffs abovenemed have filed a suit against the defendants for Rs. 319-3-1 on account of the dealings had by them with the plaintiff's firm. The suit is posted to 17th April 1925 for disposal.

T. B. GOPALACHARYA, B.A., B.L.,
Pleader for Plaintiff.

23615

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING
APPOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES ARVI COTTON.

...s. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public ... on SATURDAY, the 4th April, 1925, ... Cotton Depot, Sewree oppo... of Messrs. Toyo Menka ... insurance office ... of damaged

...NESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT 6, 8, & 10 p. m.

"THAT DIRTY DOG MORRIS"

Featuring the great comedian

NICOLAS RIMSKY

A Sparkling French farce packed with incident and full of life. Novel situations and continuous fun. A comedy of an entirely distinctive type produced as only the French can.

FIVE REELS OF BUBBLING LAUGHTER SERVED UP BY A COMEDIAN OF A NEW KIND.

OLYMPIC MERMAIDS.

and

PATHE GAZETTE.

Friday night the 3rd instant there will be ONLY ONE SHOW at 6 p.m. as the Boxing starts at 9-30 p.m.

Prices: Rs. 2-4 Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8; Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4 (including tax).

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 and 1 P.M. and 5 P.M. and 11 P.M.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents This Week

HINDOOSTAN'S PRODUCTION

SATI TARA

or

Fight between WALI SUGRIVA.

Time and Rates as Usual.

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

NEW RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Thursday, 2nd April 1925 at 3 p. m. (Noon)
For Ramnavami Holiday
DRAUPADI

Saturday, 4th April 1925 at 8-30 p. m.
NAND-KUMAR

Sunday, 5th April 1925 at 3 p. m. (Noon)
VIDYAHARAN

Manager.

EXTENDED TILL 2nd April 1925

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY!

THE INDIAN NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL & ART EXHIBITION

"CONGRESS HOUSE" BELOW KENNEDY BRIDGE

AND

DAILY VARIETY MUSICAL CONCERTS
by FAMOUS MUSICIANS

AND

OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS. DAILY INDIAN BAND

VISIT

PHADKE'S AND MUNGEKAR'S ART EXHIBITION.

Ladies' Art and Craft Exhibition, The Khadi Shop, Shops of other Indian goods and Amin's floral and Iceberg decorations.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE

MAHATMAJI'S OPERATION

AT PHADKE'S

5 to 11 P.M.

ENTRANCE FEE ANNAS FOUR.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

102, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY THURSDAY, THE 2ND APRIL, 1925.

Property of late Mr. R. J. Kent, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government P. W. D.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1925, at 2-30 p m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Costebelle" Narayan Dabholker Road now known as Lands-End Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome made-to-order seasoned wood furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard, and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, screens, jacobine furniture blackwood carved furniture leather-lined Chesterfield and drawing room suites, fancy cabinets, ornaments, vases, figures, table and wall clocks, large and small writing tables, glass door book cases, silver show cases, reclining sofas, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, ice box, large phonograph, hat stand, cane furniture, aluminium, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of late Mr. R. J. Kent, Engineer and Secretary to Government P. W. D. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator The Indian Lion Assurance Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 9th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Apollo Street, opp. Union Bank, the following such as writing tables, chairs, cupboards, copying press, typewriters, Godrej and India Safes, partitions, book-stands electric fans, name boards, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF POTASSIUM SALT, ROUGE COMPO, DYNAMO, ETC., SUITABLE FOR ELECTRO PLATING.

Under instruction from Messrs. Symington Cox and Co., Ltd. pursuant to the liberty in that behalf reserved unto the said Messrs. Symington Cox and Co. Ltd., by the Decree dated the 13th November, 1923 passed by the High Court of Bombay in suit No. 3975 of 1923 filed by the said Company against J. C. Parikh & Co. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the 6th day of April, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Rampart Row next to Bombay Gramophone Co., the following goods on account and at the risk of the said J. C. Parikh & Co.

W. Canning & Co. Ld.

Dynamo, Ronie Compo Potassium Salt, etc. suitable for Electro-plating.

The goods can be inspected at Symington Cox's Godown in Rampart Row.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

UNFORTUNATE KANARA AGRICULTURISTS.

APATHY OF DISTRICT OFFICIALS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Last monsoon there were floods in Honavar Taluka of the Kanara District, and there was damage done to crops and property. The loss was more intense and wide-spread in the Shiravati tract. There was also damage done by the floods in the Gundbola tract. But the evil wrought in this tract being a lesser one no notice of it seems to have been taken by the Administration. All official attention was engrossed by the condition of things in the Shiravati tract and therefore all help that Government sent to relieve distress was earmarked for this tract and those villages in the Gundbola tract that suffered had to go without any relief.

In the Gundbola tract the villages that suffered most were Hadinbal, (North) Karva and Berolli. Berolli and Hadinbal constitute one block and the lands of these two villages had an old bund which used to keep off river water Shirvati and Gundbola rivers meet where the bund situates and the bund has to bear double strain during monsoon). Through age the bound became less and less strong and the floods of 1923 and 1924 washed away the silt and earth inside the bund and made it more insecure. As the bund decayed salt-water from the river began to spread over the village lands, which spoiled the crops raised and during the past four years the condition of the land-holders and their tenants became helpless. To add to the agriculturists' misery, the bund, while in its rotten condition, crashed in November last and since then the village lands are seen under salt-water during high-tides. The rice-land and cocoanut gardens have deteriorated due to the influence of salt-water and land-value has depreciated and the ryots are seen preparing to relinquish their holdings, sooner or later.

COLLECTOR FAILS TO GIVE RELIEF.

There are about 80 men having interest in the land affected by salt-water. The land during high-tides, looks a regular lake. The area lost is about 150 acres. The breaches caused in the bund needed to be immediately stopped to keep out river-water and give time to the rice-land to dry up before it is hand-dug and prepared for (Kharif) sowing. To get together all the land-holders to apply jointly for the Takavi loan seemed to be a labour some task. To gain time for the starting of the kharif operations the villagers requested a free Relief-Grant of Rs. 200 out of the sanctioned amount for stopping the gaps in the bund without having to wait for the time-taking Takavi affair, and Rs. 4,500 interest-free Takavi loan jointly to be made to the interested land-holders on proper security. The District Deputy Collector in charge of the Division felt persuaded to visit the damaged bund and on popular demand requested the Collector of Kanara to be good enough to meet the popular demand to save the situation. The Collector, Mr. Bhide, was a new to the district and had yet to realise the miserable position of the Kanara cultivator and the general conditions obtainable in the Kanara villages. He was not pleased to give consideration to the recommendations of the Divisional Officer in favour of both the grants and he summarily ordered that because the bund was only a communal interest he could not see his way to allowing any portion of the Free-relief grant and further because the Hadinbal and Berolli villages situated outside the Shiravati tract he would not sanction loans out of the interest-free Takavi grant too. He asked the villagers to be advised to take the benefit of the Takavi loans as advanced *under ordinary conditions on which interest would be charged.* The amount of the Takavi interest-free grant is Rs. 25,000 sanctioned by Government for the flood-affected area and out of this amount something like Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 15,000 might remain unspent only to lapse. The Collector could have applied to Government for permission to apply Rs. 4,500 for re-building the Berolli bund since both the villages had also suffered due to the floods and particularly the bund was damaged by the combined influence of the Shiravati and the Gundbola rivers; but he was not pleased to do this much even. The Collector should have at least seen for himself that by his attempting to improve the condition of the ryots of the two villages he would have found means to gain protection to the village lands which constitute the property of the State, since the State stands in the place of the land-lord. At one stroke he has paralysed two interests instead of one. The ryots do not care for Takavi loans on payment of interest because they had had reverses during past four years due to failure of crops and they have lost all staying power.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE COMES TO RESCUE.

The villagers' appeals for protection should not have been so heartelessly brushed aside. Realising that the ryots needed to be picked up where the Administration had failed in their duty the District Congress Committee sent the ryots Rs. 200 to help stopping the gaps in the bund. During the two last years the Congress has furnished an enthusiastic band of workers for Flood-relief and contributions besides. In the instance of the Berolli bund the Congress has shown its aptitude for public service where the Administration fails in its legitimate duty. In one sense such opportunities given by the Administration to the Congress justly go to stabilise the influence of the Congress. Kanara Congress workers congratulate themselves on having gained the benefit of the opportunity afforded by the Collector.

The Hadinbal-Berolli villagers are preparing to approach Mahatma Gandhi, requesting him kindly to keep a subscription-list open in the "Young India" Office for the collection of subscriptions to safeguard their interests, since they are wholly unable to meet the Administration's demand of interests on the Takavi loans when their staying power is all spent up due to the reverses they have suffered during the past four years.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 1.

City of Manchester, Ewing, Liverpool.
Werdenfels, Ziegennever, Hamburg.
Bahadur, Blance, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

April 2.

Jalarashmi, Pritchett, Dunkirk.
City of Simla, Parker, Liverpool.
Clan Macferish, Oliver, Marmagoa.
Jalapa, Neal, New York.
Tortilla, McGowan, Alleppy.

LOADING.

April 1.

Steamer Barjora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Garbeta for Calcutta.

S S City of Manchester:—The City Line steamer City of Manchester, 3566 tons, Captain W. Ewing, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Werdenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Werdenfels, 6317 tons, Captain A Ziegennyer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Bahadur:—The Asiatic Co's steamer Bahadur, 2329 tons, Captain T Blance, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Jalarashmi:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalarashmi, 2681 tons, Captain A L Pritchett, will sail to-day from harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S S City of Simla:—The City Line steamer City of Simla, 5395 tons, Captain P W Parker, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalapa:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Jalapa, 4386 tons, Captain F C Neal, will sail to-day from harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, April 1.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Sailed.

Naldera, 8856, London, 11/4, M M & Co.
Cape Ortegal, 3,135, NF. NF, S S N Co.
Ct. Genoa, 3965, Antwerp, 9/4 K N and Co.

Tottori Maru 3700 Kobe N F. N Y K.
Dongola 4279, London, 4/4, M M & Co.
Circassia, 4327, Glasgow, 8/4, Graham Trading Co.
North Cornwall, 2,660, Phi' 10/4, J J and Co.
Kalonga 2925, Hull 5/4 J F & Co. d
Modasa 5566, London, 2/4 M M & Co.
Turkistan, 3,178, Mar. 28/3, M M and Co
Schelijk, 4,435, Colombo, 9/4, E D Sassoon and Co.
Genova, 4267, Genova, 15/4, L Triestino.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Barjora, 1908, P Gulf, N F, M M & Co.
Hartfield, 2882, N York, NF. F F Campbell & Co.
Garbeta, 3,204, NF, NF, M M and Co.
Hymettus, 2985, N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
Gamaria 3232, K'chi M M & Co.
Nagono Maru 2,251, Tuticorin, 12/4, N Y K Kaisha.
Celebes Maru, 4,262, Kobe, 30/3, O S Kaisha
Tannenfels, 1745, Karachi, 3/4, L Edwards, Ltd.
Cleopatra, 2,332, Genoa NF, Graham Trading Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Garmula, 3233, Cal, N F, M M & Co.
Akita Maru, 2347 Japan, 5/4 N Y K.
S R Panghis 3192 Dunkirk, 5/4 T M & Co.
Tenyo Maru, 3,541, Japan 11/4, O S Kaisha.
Nethergate, 3197, Antwerp, N F, T M & Co
Cano di Monte 3544 Genoa N.F. L Triestin.
Tirreno 2756, Hamburg 4/4 L Edwards
M Jalarashmi, 2681, N.F., N.P., Scindia S N Co.
Ameland 2150 Antwerp N F, Graham Trading Co.
Ganga, 1933, Genoa, 5/4, L Triestino.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Kazmak due about 3rd April, Agent P & O. S. N. Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 10th April, Agent P. S. N. Co.
Torea due about 17th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Rampura due about 24th April, Agents P & O. S. N. Co.
Mooltan due about 1st May, Agents P & O S. N. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Warfield due about 6th April, Agent M M & C.
Masula due about 20th April, Agent M M & Co.
Cazana due about 4th May, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Lahore, due about 2nd April, Agent K N Co.
Olympia due about 8th April, Agent G T Co.
City of London due about 12th April, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 24th April, Agent G T Co
Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co.
City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 17th May Agent K N Co.
Clan Macbryne due about 9th April, Agent J F Co.
Clan Macwhirter, due about 18th April, Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

Barsano due about 20th April, Agent J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

[illegible] due about 18th April, Agent G T Co.
[illegible] due about 18th May, Agent G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

[illegible]els, due about 2nd April, Agent L Edwards.
[illegible]ls due about 12th April, Agent L Edwards.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

[illegible]rk, due about 6th May, Agent E

D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkirk due about 18th April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th April, L. T. C.
Pilsna due about 18th May, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Isarco due about 28th April, Agent M Italiana.
Aquileia due about 1st May, Agent M Italiana.
Massini due about 20th May, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Rydal Hall due about 31st March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Sutton Hall due about 18th April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Shanghai due about 7th April Agent F F Campbell Co.
Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Algic due about 7th April, Agent Volkart Bros.
Steel Mariner due about 7th April, Agent M M & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Asuka Maru due about 10th April, Agent N Y K.
Argun Maru due about 10th April Agent O S K.
Uga Maru, due about 14th April, Agent O S K.
Borneo Maru, due about 25th April, Agent O S K.
Sumatra Maru, due about 10th May, Agent O S K.
Tenpalsan Maru due about 6th April, Agent N Y K.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 5th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore due about 7th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 16th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 19th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 4th April, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 18th April, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

April 1.

S S Turkistan for Hamburg:—160 cwts turmeric, C Jivanlal and Co; 55 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd; 55 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Hull:—5000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Panaghis for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton, Arjan Khimjee and Co.

S S Jalapa for New York:—50 bales coloured thread waste, B Meyer and Co; 34 bales Manila rope cuttings, 84 bales jute cuttings, M Somjee.

For Philadelphia:—10 packages woollen carpets, The American Express Co Ltd.

S S Modasa for Salonica:—8 bales cotton twist, G Radhakisondas.

For Antwerp:—220 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

For Dunkirk:—165 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Ischia for Genoa:—200 tons old iron and steel scraps, J Shariff and Sons; 1000 cwts castor seed, 500 cwts raps seed, 3000 cwts linseed, Gorio Ltd; 1000 cwts linseed, K M Nathoo.

For Naples:—250 cwts castor seed, Gorio Ltd; 5000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—2000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co Ltd.

For Leghorn:—8000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

S S Genoa for Genoa:—1000 cwts groundnuts, 1000 cwts linseed, Gorio Ltd; 212 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 765 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2500 cwts linseed, 5360 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

For Naples:—1000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Dongola for London:—12 bales goat skins dry raw, 55 casks goat skins wet raw, Haji N and Haji Eisa; 37 cwts fishmaws, R Dhanji and Co; 126 cwts sandalwood chips, 374 cwts sandalwood large dust, S Nowroji and Co.

S S City of Manchester for Dunkirk:—400 cwts mustard seed, 220 bales cotton, A Durst; 110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Hull:—6000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Middlesborough Dock:—2180 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co Ltd.

S S Tannenfels for Rotterdam:—50 bales cotton waste healds, B Karsondas and Co; 2000 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 51 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 300 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

For Bremen:—300 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Kabinga for Hull:—35100 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 153 bales hide fleshing, M Somji.

S S City of Genoa for Antwerp:—143 bales hemp, Rayania Bros; 1000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—3000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 6000 cwts castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—5 bales wool, N M Vazir; 49 bales wool, G Sadhuram; 20 bales cotton, C Parekh and Co; 83 bales wool, Meyer Nissim; 56 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 4 bales wool, 21 bales goat hair, El R Rehmanbhai; 130 bales wool, V Oomersey; 185 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 194 bales wool, D Kundanmall.

For Marseilles:—108 cwts dried beef casings, 23 cwts salted beef casings, A Mahler and Co.

For Glasgow:—50 bales hemp, M Tolcoram.

S S Naldera for London:—15 bales cow hides tanned, P E Boyce and Son; 40 cwts soowa seed, The Ganga Commercial Agency.

S S Tirreno for Hamburg:—3000 cwts linseed, 2000 cwts niger seed, 2000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros; 2 pots palma rosa oil, Volkart Bros; 100 cwts mustard seed, 2000 cwts ajowan seed, Volkart Bros; 137 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd; 100 cwts lactic casein, The Midland Dairy Farm; 55 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co Ltd; 55 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 55 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Ameland for Barcelona:—8 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 200 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 200 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Capodimonte for Genoa:—220 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 220 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Cleopatra for Gothenburg:—48 bales hemp, Rayania Bros.

S S Tottari Maru for Hongkong:—224 cwts apricots, S Nusserwanji and Co; 15 cwts cocciemer, 16 cwts almonds, N C Bhesania and Co.

For Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—100 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd.

For Hongkong:—12 cwts assafoetida, 12 cwts apricots, A Hoosein and Co; 1 bale woollen carpets, W Assamall.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd; 100 bales cotton, Sarabhai and Sons; 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1 bale woollen carpets, W Assamall.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Akita Maru for Kobe:—700 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd; 100 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 400 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Honolulu Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

April 1.

S S Jaleputra from Calcutta, Agents The Scindia Steam N Co Ltd and Reduced:—60 bales jute twine, 26 bales B twills, 2023 bales gunnies, 849 bales hessian cloth, 45 bundles old gunnies, 75 bags gunnies bags, 23 bags cardamoms, 6436 bags rice, 10 bundles ladh, 8 packages aniline dyes.

From Colombo:—134 bundles old empty gunnies.

From Tuticorin:—14 cases cuttle fish bones, 21 bundles old empty gunnies, 26 bales cotton yarn, 76 bags coffee, 10 bags kishmish.

From Alleppey:—8 crates B boxes, 47 bundles P boards, 247 robbins 135 bags ginger, 291 bags turmeric, 21 bags catcholam, 2358 bags copra.

From Cochin:—75 drums cocoanut oil, 116 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut:—10 bales hosiery, 80 bales woollen waste, 490 bales cotton, 23 bales 336 bundles cotton waste, 113 jottas coir yarn, 55 jottas coir rope, 43 baskets ginger, 9 cases tea, 68 cases mangoes, 415 bags copra, 2761 bags cocoanuts.

From Badagara:—56 bundles old empty gunnies, 52 robbins 513 bags copra, 282 bags cocoanuts.

From Tellicherry:—660 bags cocoanuts.

From Cannanore:—144 bags cocoanuts, 76 bags copra, 418 pieces scantlings.

S S Karagola from Durban, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—1507 tons coal, 10 cases jam, 26 bundles 18 boxes fruits, 440 boxes gold bullion, 50 bars silver.

From Delagoa Bay:—16 Nos. empty barrels, 7 Nos. empty drums.

From Daressaleem:—53 bales cotton, 1 case rhino horns, 1 case 85 tusks 31 pieces ivory.

From Zanzibar:—30 pieces 4 cases ivory, 40 cases silver coins, 166 bags betel nuts, 43 bales clove stems, 996 bales cloves.

From Kilindini:—86 pieces 1 case ivory, 2 cases rhino horns, 17 cases cheese, 9 bundles goat skins, 50 bags potatoes, 8145 bags M soda, 45 bags empty bottles, 3128 bales cotton.

S S Carnia from Trieste, Agents Lloyd Triestino S N Co:—393 bales 88 cases paper, 52 cases soap, 23 cases cotton thread, 15 cases maraschino, 2364 cases glass bangles, 55 cases safety matches, 10 cases copper sheets, 16 cases enamelled ware, 55 cases hollow glass, 18 cases Fez caps, 20 cases glass beads, 20 cases metal buttons, 36 cases rubber shoes, 46 cases imitation jewellery, 119 cases 5 bundles lamps, 211 bundles hurricane lanterns, 750 D/bags crystal sugar, 3250 D/bags 4150 bags sugar, 220 drums calcium carbide.

From Fiume:—2334 pieces rough boards, 100 bags 1250 D/bags sugar.

From Venice:—22 cases twine, 7 cases woollen caps.

From Soic:—400 bags almonds, 25 cases gum mastic.

S S Hymethus from Mauritius, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—19 packages 241 bundles old metal, 140 bundles old brass, 606 bundles 130 pieces 12 packages old copper, 7 cases old clothing, 66715 bags sugar.

S S Celebes Maru from Nagoya, Agents Osaka Shosen Kaisha:—15 bales cotton yarn, 49 cases porcelain ware, 180 cases glass bottles, 481 cases porcelain.

From Osaka:—200 bales cotton sheeting, 100 bales 70 cases cotton shirting, 50 cases 50 bales cotton drill, 416 bales 111 cases cotton yarn, 71 cases glass beads, 556 cases glass bangles, 275 cases glassware, 45 cases celluloid goods, 14 cases canned goods, 24 cases brass wire, 175 cases enamelled warr, 15 bags rice, 10 casks miso, 15 cases antimony whistles, 35 cases cotton cloth, 214 cases porcelain ware.

From Tokyo:—75 bales cotton yarn.

From Kobe:—16 bales cotton yarn, 100 bales cotton sheeting, 32 cases cotton hosiery shirts, 15 cases cotton shirting, 30 cases bamboo ware, 27 cases porcelain ware, 90 cases celluloid bangles, 9 cases glass bangles, 10 cases cotton goods, 30 cases cotton hosiery, 25 cases toys, 56 cases cotton drill, 5 cases silk yarn, 100 cases matches, 25 cases glass beads, 10 cases refined camphor, 15 cases enamelled ware, 20 bales ising glass, 201 bags dried ginger.

From Yokohama:—60 coils copper wire.

From Hongkong:—35 cases cotton socks, 11 cases silk, 400 cases fire crackers, 15 bags cardamoms, 300 bags sugar candy, 1000 bags refined sugar, 1430 rolls earthenware, 25 bundles galangal, 50 bundles 500 packages cassia.

From Canton:—650 bundles cassia.

From Shanghai:—68 bags coffee, 143 bales cotton yarn.

From Singapore:—45 drums lubricating oil, 145 bundles rattans, 70 cases pine apple, 30 baskets gumbier, 25 D/bags coffee, 125 bundles sandalwood, 10 bags tapioca, 1068 bags sago flour, 17 bags flake tapioca, 20 bags pepper, 22 bags nutmegs, 1612 bags betelnuts.

From Colombo:—75 bags areca nuts, 30 packages tea.

S S Alavi from Red Sea Ports, Agents Turner Morrison and Co, from Port Sudan:—6 packages ivory.

From Jeddah:—3 cases specie.

From Aden:—12 bags gum incense, 72 bundles alkali.

PHOENIX MILLS.

The twentieth ordinary general meeting of the Phoenix Mills, Ltd., was held on Tuesday, Sir Sassoon David, Bart., presiding.

The report for the year ending December 31, 1924, showed a net working profit of Rs. 2,88,881-8-10. The 'ad-interim' dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1924, was declared as Rs. 15 per share free of income tax, thus making in all Rs. 30 per share for the year.

Sir Sassoon David and Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, two of the Directors who retired by rotation, were again re-elected.

The report together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss accounts was adopted.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 1.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 31st March, 1925.

Cotton	24480 Bales
Wheat	17428 Cwts
Linseed	33338 „
Rape, etc.	3454 „
Gingellyseed	1331 „
Poppyseed	Nil „
Groundnuts	1123 „
Castorseed	11505 „
Rice	92894 „
Myrabollams	4089 „
Cottonseed	8424 „
Mowrasced	Nil „
Gram	3333 „
Juwar	2445 „
Masur	28 „
Barley	112 „
Bajri	2851 „
Coal	146 Tons

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, April 1.

For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
[illegible]nd			
[illegible]nd Italy (superscribed)			
	S/S Akita		
[illegible]scribed)	Maru	4-4-25	6-30 p. m
)			

BREUL AND CO'S. MARK[illegible]

LATEST LIVERPOOL AND AMERICAN QU[illegible]

Bombay, [illegible]

LIVERPOOL.

Delivery	Spot	April May	June July	Aug. Sep.	Oct.	Nov. Dec.	Jan. Feb.	Mar.
31st Mar. close		13.29 —5	13.32 —6		13.03 —4		12.87 —3	12.8[illegible] —

EGYPTIAN Spot	(Full Good Sakellaridas.)	May	July	Oct.	Nov.
	31st March close	30.45 —115	29.15 — 105	25.60 —20	24.00 —25

	NEW YORK. Spot	May	July	Oct.	Jan.	NEW ORLEANS. Spot	May	July
31st Mar. Close		24.54 +17	24.81 +18	24.22 +11	24.06 +14			

REYNOLDS AND GIBSON'S CABLE.

Liverpool 31-3-25 (5-20 p.m.):—Market still acts heavily owing to weakne[illegible] America. Whilst expecting higher prices ultimately we consider current [illegible] of new crop reasonable. Further sagging looks likely in the immediate f[illegible]

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 1.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	1,729	260,692	327,755
Central India	3,277	280,809	268,051
Barsi and Nagar	1,117	169,622	169,191
Hyderabad-Gaorani	250	86,661	94,718
Berar	1,717	508,421	551,888
Central Provinces	1,471	235,661	219,335
Total Oomras	9,561	1,541,866	1,630,938
Dholera	988	111,377	126,736
N.W. Provinces	77	126,034	119,640
Rajputana	485	51,103	64,483
Sind-Punjab	704	333,394	282,216
Broach	10,426	184,521	232,338
Coompta & Dharwar	1,544	29,206	73,687
Westerns-Northerns	695	27,087	34,376
Coconada	—	922	95
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	—	9,186	13,612
Persian	—	2,166	3,672
American	—	9,062	...
Egyptian and African	—	29,538	22,837
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	3,487	799
Total	24,480	2,459,649	2,605,518

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 26th Mar. This year.	Last year.
Europe	5,646	368,571	757,819
Japan & China	6,103	1,149,927	1,056,679
Coast Ports	200	19,312	39,176
Upcountry by Rail.	—	9,035	15,402
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	42,208	74,955
Total	11,949	1,589,053	1,944,031

BOMBAY MARKET.

A further decline being reported from New York the local market yesterday opened with April/May Broach at Rs. 467 and declined to Rs. 466 this being the extent of the fluctuation durin the Marwaree Bazar Session.

At Sewri the market improved as the result of buying by Commission Houses, but the volume of business was small. Closing quotations were Rs. 470 1/2 for April/May Broach Rs. 474 1/2 for July/August Broach, Rs. 420 1/2 for May Bengal and Rs. 426 for July Bengal.

The ready market remained depressed with Holders anxious sellers, but Buyers showing little or no interest.

Our ready market is closed to-day.

Banks, Offices and Markets will remain closed to-morrow the 2nd April on account of Ramnaymi Holiday and we will not issue our Market Report.

ORGANISATION OF MILL OPERATIVES.

Mr. S. K. Jhabvala writes:—

An active propaganda is now set afoot by the Central Labour Board to organise Mill-operatives in Bombay who are unfortunately now scattered all over without any central, active body. Last Sunday in the forenoon a preliminary meeting was held in the Damodar Hall at Parel where the Mill-operatives attended. Mr. Ginwalla presided on the occasion while Mr. Jhabvala explained in a long discourse the benefits of the men organising themselves. In the course of his address the speaker dwelt on the work the other unions in Bombay were doing under him and the Chairman and how benefits by way of retirement, death, sickness, etc., were being given. The Chairman then supported the previous speaker in all that he said and brought in the analogy of labour movement in other countries in the West.

A few men joined the newly stated Union called the 'Bombay Textile Workmen's Union.' Another meeting has been arranged for Thursday 2nd April at the same place in the afternoon.

COUNCIL BILLS AND T. T.

The Dy. Director of the Currency writes:—"There were no tenders at the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State in London on Tuesday, the 31st March, 1925.

Rupees one crore will be offered for sale next week."

BURMA CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Mr. Bawdwin Mine, the General Manager reports as follows:—

Analysis of air inside sealed area at important point indicates presence of over 10 per cent Carbonic Acid Gas and only 4 per cent to 5 per cent Oxygen with total absence of sulphur dioxide gas. Active combustion is not possible in such an atmosphere. There has been a considerable drop in the temperature of water passing through the fire zone and issuing from No. 6 Level. The inference from the above is that the system of barricades is effective, causing the fire to be smothered and that the ore has not been affected. It is possible that the drop in water temperature is due to subsidence of ground resulting from the destruction of timber supports which would cause fire to be extinguished in the area affected. Conditions indicate that it will be safe, to examine sealed area early in April March lead production will be 75 [illegible] and Copper Matte 50 per cent [illegible]

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA

The western disturbance has ca[illegible] rain or snow in Kashmir, North[illegible] tier Province and North Punjab.

Rain has again fallen locally [illegible] at a few stations in Dohtak Bas[illegible] Chief amounts are:—Sibsagar [illegible] half an inch; Silchar two; Rawa[illegible] ter; Sonamarg a half; Daras [illegible] and Drosh one.

Forecast:—Decrease in extrem[illegible] extension in Bengal.—A. P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSE[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OBSERVAT[illegible]

Bom[illegible]

Means of observations taken [illegible] 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.
Barometer corrected to 32 [illegible] inches.
Temperature of Air ..
Wet Bulb Thermometer
Dew Point .. ..
Relative humidity of Air
Extent of cloudy sky (the w[illegible] sky cloudy equal to 10)
Maximum temperature of [illegible]
Minimum do. do.
General direction of Wind
[illegible] midnight to midnight
Movement of Wind fro[illegible] night to midnight ..

SUN, MOON AND T[illegible]

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Dock Mean Time.	[illegible]
	Apl.	h. m.	ft.
W.	1	3 36	2[illegible]
		17 22	2[illegible]
Th.	2	4 38	2[illegible]
		19 5	2[illegible]
Fri.	3	0 52	[illegible]
		13 23	[illegible]
Sat.	4	3 4	[illegible]
		15 39	[illegible]
Sun.	5	8 57	[illegible]
		21 34	[illegible]
M.	6	9 48	[illegible]
		22 5	[illegible]
Tu.	7	10 22	[illegible]
		22 38	[illegible]

SUNR[illegible]

April 2 (Thu)
April 3 (Fri)
April 4 (Sat)
April 5 (Sun)
April 6 (Mon)
April 7 (Tue)
April 8 (Wed)

J DI[illegible]

P[illegible]

CUT

MBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

OVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 1.

cent Rupee Paper Rs. 65/1
cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs.
ent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95
cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs.
nt Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs.
nt War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925
nt War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928
t Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs.
t Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs.
Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs.
Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs.
Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs.
Bombay Development Loan (Tax Rs. 107-10
ort Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
unicpal due 1974 Rs. 74-8.
uprvement Trust due 1974 Rs.
rt Trust due 1930 Rs. 98.
nicipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.
KET—
uyers.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bombay, April 1.

02/8; India Bank 72; East-nk 87.

TON MILLS.

35; Apollo 15; Bombay y Dyeing 1088/12; Century 538/12; Colaba Land 135; ia 470; Dawn 670x; E D assoon 140. Fazulbhoy Gokak 108/12; Indian ore Malwa 375; Kastur-117/8; Kilachand 6/2; l Cotton 4900. Madhav-368/12; Manack Petit 0; New Great 380; New 8. Pearls 570; Phoenix Standard 1550; Swan ta Mill 162/8; Vishnu

ANEOUS.

Alcock 191/4. B Bur-1 80; Bt Burma Pet ; Bombay Steam 80; ord 51/4; Katni defd ce 13/12. Shivrajpur /12; Tata Iron defd 12; Tata Power ord ; Scindia Steam 6/8.

S.

ndon, March 31.

	£138
	£ 21 1/2
	£ 47 1/2
	£ 11
	£ 6 3/8

QUOTATIONS.

mbay, April 1.

Ioculdas	2700
Inited ..	575
l	225
tton ..	4900
otton ..	1800
ndia ..	560
Woollen	
.. ..	6-12
.. ..	557-8
ton ..	45
..	10500
l ..	1500
Mill ..	1000
..	2440
Elec.	390
t ..	2-4
..	liq.
..	32-8
..	475
..	420
..	13-12
..	6-2
..	10
..	6-8
l	1-12
	650
	28
	57
	80
	4-14
	13

31.
lay/
21

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 1.

After the recent sharp decline Reuter reported to-day 11 to 18 points higher in New York futures. The market advanced on short covering. Liverpool has been reported 3 to 6 points lower.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 31st ultimo as under:—

"General feeling more friendly owing to improved tone of other markets. East clear and cool; West cloudy and unsettled."

Messrs. Breul & Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 31st ultimo (5-20 p.m.) as under:—

"Market still acts heavily owing to weakness in America. Whilst expecting higher prices ultimately we consider current levels of new crop reasonable. Further sagging looks likely in the immediate future."

In accordance with a slight recovery reported in New York futures, the Marwari Bazar opened steady this noon at Rs. 471 1/2 i.e. a rupee higher than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M.G. Broach April/May. At the opening, on moderate buying by Bazar operators the values touched Rs. 472. On selling by Exporters and Marwari Shroffs the prices eased to Rs. 470 1/2 and after fluctuating the market closed at Rs. 472 at 5 p.m. Whilst Broach July/August opened at Rs. 474 1/2 and declinedu to Rs. 473 1/2 on Commission Houses and Bazar operators selling. On buying by Shroffs the market improved to Rs. 475 1/4 and afttr fluctuating closed at Rs. 475 at 5 p.m. Our Sewree market is closed to-day for ready and forward business. Fully good M. G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 419 and 423 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday, with very little doing.

To-day nothink was tendered against Broach April/May Contracts.

Our Market will remain closed to-morrow for ready and forward business on account of Ramnavmi Holiday and we will not issue our market report.

MARWARI BAZAR—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 5 P.M.

Bombay, April 1.

Fully Good Broach	April-May ..	472
„ „ „	July-Aug. ..	475
Fully Good Bengal	May ..	419
„ „ „	July ..	423

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 1.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	.. ..
„	Fine M.G.	..	430 /25 ..
„	F.G.M.G.	415/10	.. ..
Sindh-Punjab	Fine M.G.	..	430/25 ..
„	F.G.M.G.	415/10	.. ..
Punjab Americans	M.G.	495/505	.. ..
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine		
	M.G.	445/50	475/70 ..
Nagpur	..	445/50	475/70 ..
Yeotmal ..	Fine M.G.	440/35	465 ..
Pulgaon ..	„ „	450/40	470/65 ..
Dhamangaon	„ „	435/40	460 ..
Amraoti ..	„ „	425/30	460/55 ..
Khamgaon-Akola	„	425/35	460/55 ..
Mulkapur	„ „	410	450 ..
Khandesh	„ „	405/10	450/40 ..
„	F.G.M.G.	..	.. ..
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	490/85 ..
„ Fully Good	„	..	480/75 ..
Muthia	Fine „	..	.. ..
„	F.G.M.G.	430/20	.. ..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	.. ..
Coompta	M.G.	530	.. ..
Westerns	„	470/85	.. ..
„	H.G.	..	.. ..
Miraj	M.G.	515/20	.. ..
Cambodia		540/50	— —

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATION.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

1st April, 1925.

New York Market, 31st March.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.37	May	24.48+11	24.54	+17
24.66	July		24.84	+18
24.11	Oct.		24.22	+11
23.92	Jan.		24.06	+14

New York spot on 30th March, 24.60 —20; New Orleans 24.50 —20.

Telegraphic market advices:—Market steady on short covering. May highest 24.63 (2-53 p.m.). lowest 24.20 (11-21 a.m.), range .34 points.

Liverpool Market, 31st March.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
13.34	May	13.25—09	13.26—08	13.29	—05
13.38	July	13.30—08		13.32	—06
13.07	Oct.			13.03	—04
12.90	Jan.			12.87	—03
	Egyptian				
31.60	May			30.45	—115
30.20	July			29.15	—105

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 9-10 a.m.:—Scattered showers Amarillo (Texas) district. Weather cool.

(2) Cabled 4.50 p.m.:—Further rains in eastern Texas and in Oklahoma. Trade ing call sales. American cross rate 4.77

) Watkins report 2 per cent increase acreage, and slight decrease in use of lizers.

lidays:—Liverpool market closing 4 on 9th April until 11 o'clock 14th American (New York) market g on 10th and 11th April.

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay April 1.

(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	A/May	J/Aug.
1924/1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	485/95	471 1/2	475
Oomra M.G. Fine	445/55		
„ M. G. Black leaf.	430/35		
Bengal M. G. Fine	435/40		
„ M. G. F. G.	420/25	418	424
Khandesh Black leaf	390/400		
Muthia	420/430		
Khandwa/Sanavad	420/40		
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	420/30		
Harda	455/65		
Ujjain	455/65		
Parbhani	440/50		
Purna.	445/55		
Nander.	450/65		
Barsi/Kurdoowadi.	420/20		
Wardha/Warora.	460/70		
Nagpur	465/70		
Katol	470/80		
Adoni	490/95		
Sindh/American	480/500		
Sangli/Mirai	510/20		
Bagalkot	490/95		
Coompta	530/35		
Tirupur	545/50		

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 31-3-25	8680000	6106000
„ Yesterday do	30000	9000
Exports to date do	6927000	4694000
Stock at Ports 27-3-25	1041000	629000
„ Interior Towns. do	835000	615000
„ Liverpool do	1078000	671000
Visible Supply 28-3-25	3794000	2365000
Quantity in Sight do	13348000	10113000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
24480	2459849	2805518	2597615.

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 28th March.

1924-25	1923-24
9035	16910

Total Stock in Bombay on 28-3-25 8,28,749 B/s. last year—9,30,186 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st Sept. to 30th March

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe	367620	765135	534529
China	148023	107023	246411
Japan	1040357	949656	1033764
Coast-Ports	19312	39582	30343
Total	1575312	1861396	1845047
Afloat in harbour			
Europe	28108	40272	11937
China Japan & Coast ports	28913	45114	369 79
Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.	
71-14-0	21-13-6	67-14-0	

Remarks:—12-30 p.m. Yesterlay New York closed 17/14 up and Liverpool 5/4 down.

Owing to the death of Mr. Vallabhdas of Messrs. Khushalchand Gopaldass our market is opening late to-day and Sewri will be closed entirely.

The expected opening rate is about Rs. 473 for July/August Broach.

Our opinion of the future course of the market is that we would rather buy than sell specially on any substantial breaks.

Sampin.—Japanese markets were closed yesterday and the opener for to-day is not yet to hand so that we have nothing fresh to report.

Ready Cotton.—The demand yesterday was disappointing.

To-morrow is the festival of Ramnavmi and accordingly our Market will be entirely closed and this report will not be issued.

Marwadi Bazar Wednesday 3-30 p.m. Market:—Steady.

Broach April/May Rs. 471 July/August Rs. 474, Bengal May Rs. 418 July Rs. 424.

COTTON.

Liverpool, March 31.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool unreceived.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. unreceived.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian unreceived.

Total Day's Imports nil.

Universal Standard 1352, small demand.

Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 3210.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

May	24.46
July	24.75
October	24.17

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

May	24.36
July	24.65
October	24.10

NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.:—

March	24.45
May	24.73

New York market will be closed on Good Friday, 10th April and on Saturday, 11th April.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, March 31.

FUTURE DELIVERC PRICES:—

March	13.25	— 6
May	13.27	— 7
July	13.32	— 6
October	13.01	— 6
January	12.86	— 4

EGYPTIANS:—

May	30.65	—95
July	29.30	—90
November	23.70	—55

LONDON 30TH:—

Belgium	92.90
Athens	302.50

Cuban Sugar 14/3 March sellers.

CLOSING PRICES.

London, March 31.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

April	13.22	—.05
May	13.29	—.05
June	13.27	—.06
July	13.32	—.06
August	13.21	—.04
September	13.12	—.04
October	13.03	—.04
November	12.92	—.03
December	12.92	—.03
January	12.87	—.03
February	12.85	—.02
March	12.83	—.02
April	12.81	

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 31.

April	30.70	+.15
May	30.45	+.15
June	29.80	+.05
July	29.15	+.05
August	28.00	—.80
September	26.90	—.55
October	25.60	—.20
November	24.00	—.25
December	23.55	—.20
January	23.05	—.25
February	22.90	—.15
March	22.75	—.20

Manchester fair cloth inquiry and miscellaneous business yarns, slow, easier.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 31.

Scinde	Good	10.35
	Fully Good	10.75
	Fine	11.15
Bengal	Good	10.45
	Fully Good	10.85
	Fine	11.25
Oomra	Good	11.00
	Fully Good	11.40
	Fine	11.80
Broach	Good	11.35
	Fully Good	11.75
	Fine	12.15

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 31.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 30,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 15,000.
Day's Exports to Continent 19,000.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

May	24.54	+.17
July	24.84	+.18
October	24.22	+.11
January	24.06	+.14
Spot Cotton at New York	24.80	+.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.70	+.20

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—

May	24.52	+.17
July	24.77	+.15

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 20.

Demand Bills 47737

Silver Commercial Bars Foreign mined 67 1/4.

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, March 31.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

May	24.54	+.17
July	24.84	+.18
October	24.22	+.11
January	24.06	+.14

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

Liverpool, March 31.

May	13.29	—.05
July	13.32	—.06
October	13.03	—.04
January	12.87	

MESSRS, NORDEN'S CABLE.

NEW YORK, April 1.

"General feeling more friendly owing to improved tone other markets."

WHEAT.

London, March 31.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. 60 M/A sellers
Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. 60/6 M/A sellers.

Tone:—Flat—lower. Poor trade.

Australian 60/6 M/A sellers.

Choice White Karachi 57/6 Feb/Mar sellers.

Tone:—Nominal.

Two Club Calcutta nominal.

Parcel Choice White Karachi 57/6 M/J Liverpool Paid.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 1.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70 30	60 0 0	8 11 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	59 0 0	8 10 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	61 0 0	8 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 3 0	10 15 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 11 0	13 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 6 0	12 15 0
Teelseed, White 35-15	70 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	67 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	64 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black ..	60 0 0	12 2 0
Poppyseed, White ..	13 4 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	64 8 0	12 13 0
Mowrasseed	9 4 0	9 12 0
Barley	41 0 0	5 4 0
Castorseed	64 0 0	12 13 0
Cotton Seeds, Ready Delivery	..	..
Jira	15 0 0	..
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 3 3	
Linseed, May	13 4 9	

METALS.

London, March 31.

English best Selected Copper £63 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B. £60 3/16
Copper Braziers £ 79 1/2
Yellow Metal £7 9/16
Hard Spelter £29 3/4
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/2

London, March 31.

Tin Block £237

BRASS.

Bombay, April 1.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	56 8 0
Do	1	55 12 0
Do	1 1/4	55 12 0
Do	1 1/2	55 12 0
Do	1 3/4	55 12 0
Do	2	55 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, April 1.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	3-1	66 0 0
Copper	1	66 0 0
Copper	1 1-4	64 12 0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	65 0 0

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, April 1.

	12 to 1 O/C.
Ahmedab ad Advance	435
Bombay Cotton	487-8
Bombay Dyeing ..	1060-95-87-8
Century	553-12-67-8-61-4
Nagpur	535-41-36-4
Colaba ex-divi.	132-8 65
Crescent ex-divi... ..	240-42-8
Indore ex-divi.	375-76-4-75
Kohinoor	1250
New Great ex-divi, ..	375-80
Pearl	560-65-70
Phoenix ex-divi. ..	520-25
Bharucha	107-8
Simplex	205-10
Swan ex-divi.	1090
Swadesa	625
Pabani	347-8
Fazal	960-75-70
Mathuradas	255
Tata Mill	160 62-8
Globe	50-46-4
Mysore	122-8
Madhavji	362-8-71-4-68-12
Finlay ex-divi.	765
Gokak ex-divi.	108-12
Edward Sassoon	140
Meyer Sassoon	120
Hydro-Tata	987-8-95-92-8
Bombay Burma Old ..	317-8
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	103 2
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	80
Bundi Cement	9-8-94
Central E. Mining ..	31-8-32
Indian Cement	45
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	18-17-12
Tata Steel Defd. ..	60

Copper	1 3-4	65 0 0
Copper	2	65 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		39 4 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead, Country		25 0 0
German Copper 1 1-2		64 12 0
„ „ to 1 3-4 to 2 ..		64 12 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1 ..		66 0 0
„ „ 1 1-4 ..		65 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 1.

		per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand ..	No. 14 1-2		0 13 6
Kilachand ..	No. 20 1-2		0 15 6
Currimbhai ..	No. 12 1-2		0 12 6
Elphinstone ..	No. 12 1-2		0 12 6
David	No. 10 1-2		0 12 0
Shapurji	No. 10 1-2		0 12 0
Trikamdas	No. 10 1-2		0 12 6
Sattara	No. 10 1-4		0 12 6
Shapurji	No. 6 1-2		0 10 9
Light-house ..	No. 6 1-2		0 10 9
Japan	No. 20—1		1 6 0
„	No. 42—2		1 7 9
„	No. 20		1 2 3
„	No. 32		1 5 0

LINSEED.

London, March 31.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £21 1/2 A/M business done.

Linseed Tone:—Business done at lower rates. Poor demand.

Raw Linssed Oil Naked Spot Net 43 3/8 April sellers.

Raw Linseed Buyers etc. 43 5/8 May/Aug paid.

London, March 31.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £19 5/ May/Aug paid. Easier.

Cottonseed Bombay £9 A/M sellers.

Castorseed Bombay £22 3/4 May/Aug. sellers easier.

Papeseed Toria £19 7/8 May/Aug Hamburg sellers. £19 11/16 nett A/M Rotterdam paid. Tone—Easier.

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore £18 1/2 May/Aug sellers quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, March 31.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 17/9 June/July sellers

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 17/4½ July/Sep sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 17/3 Oct/Dec sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 17/5½ Oct/Dec sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 17/6½ Oct/Dec sellers.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, April

Quotations are:—

Healds Cotton Rs. 1/6.
Healds Elastic Rs. 20/8.
Healds Wire Rs. 4.
Reeds As. 2/7.
Roller Cloth 16 oz. Rs. 8.
Roller Cloth 18 oz. Rs. 8/8.
Bandings rim scroll 1/6.
Bandings tubular Rs. 2.
Bandings spindle Rs. 1/9.
Bobbins Slubbing Rs. 24.
Bobbins Rovings Rs. 22.
Bobbins Ring twist 5" Ext. Rs. 7/
Bobbins conical 5" Rs. 7.
Rope Lambeth Rs. 1/15/6.

London, March

Tenders were received to-day at Bank of England for Rs. 1,00,00,0 dian Council Bills—no applica received for Deferred and In graphic Transfers.

Amount to be offered 1,00,00,000.

Business was done cutta £21 1/2 M/J.

Linseed La Plata to Hull.

Rapeseed Toria dam.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Banks closed: Ramnavami (Hindu Holiday).

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Poona United v Ammunition Factory, 5-30 p.m., Bombay Gymkhana ground.

Prize of Delhi Scheme meeting, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m., Mr. S. R. Bomanji to preside.

FRIDAY, April 3.

The s.s. Razmak with English mails due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 4.

The S. S. "Dongola" leaves at 1 p.m.

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	16 45	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras	6 45	22 30
Poona	11 30	15 15
Inter III [illegible] Express	12 20	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp.	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Passenger	23 40	8 30

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Akita Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 4th instant.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 30th March to 6 a.m. of 31st March 1925.

Smallpox 8 attacks and 4 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague 2 attacks and 1 death; Influenza 2 deaths; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 114; total mortality this day last year 125.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME

A select programme of music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Thursday) at 6-45 p.m. Call sign 2 FV. Wave length 387 metres.

ARYA SAMAJ OFFICE.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall Kalbadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. (B.T.), when the Updesaka of this Samaj will deliver a lecture on "Rama."

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA SOCIAL.

A social gathering of the tennis members of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana will be held on the Gymkhana Courts to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. when prizes for the different Tennis Tournaments will be given away by Seth Mathradas Vasanji, the President of the Gymkhana.

SCOUTMASTERS' TRAINING CAMP.

A Preliminary Scoutmasters' Training-camp is proposed to be held in one of the suburbs of Bombay during the latter part of April. Applications from college Professors and students are invited. Further particulars can be obtained from the Assistant to the Provincial Secretary to the Bombay Boy Scouts Council, Poona.

NEW SOCIOLOGY."

Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. M. H. Vakil, on "New Sociology" to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay. Prof. P. A. Wadia will preside.

SHRI RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ PAREL.

Members of the above Samaj would celebrate the Shri Rama Navami Utsava from to-day (Thursday) to 13th April in the premises of Krishna Buildings 1 and 2, Poibavadi, Parel.

BOMBAY COOPERATORS' CLUB.

It has been decided to start a Cooperators' Club in Bombay. The Club is intended to bring together the workers in the cooperative field at least once a month, to discuss cooperative problems etc.

A meeting of persons interested in the Cooperative Movement will be held to-day (Thursday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in the Servants of India Society, Girgaon, Bombay. Mr. G. K. Deodhar will preside.

VIDYARTHI MANDAL, KURLA.

The annual Ramnavmi celebration will be held to-day (Thursday) at the Gymkhana of the institution situated in Patel Vadi at 7-30 p.m. An elocution competition, amongst the children of primary schools is also included in the programme for which the subject fixed is "The story of Rama."

'G WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held on Saturday at 8-30 p.m. in the Committee's office.

The following nine are duly elected to Bombay P. C. C. from this Ward.

Srs. P. G. Sahasrabudhe; S. K. Tavade; V. S. Ramaswami; K. N. Rama Iyer; R. Krishna Iyer; Parshottam Jetharam; Madhavlal Pulsidas; Srimati Radha Parshottam; and Srimati Taragauri Errunza.

HUTS ABLAZE.

A fire broke out in the early hours of Wednesday at 2 p.m. at Lakdi Bunder, New Sewri Road. Two "javli" huts were burnt down. Fire engines from Byculla came to the spot and exstinguished the fire by 2-30 a.m. There was no injury or loss to life. The damage to the property was estimated at Rs. 1,500. The hut was in the occupation of Abdul Rehman Abdul, a carpenter.

YOUNG MEN'S PARSEE ASSOCIATION.

There will be a meeting under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsee Association on Saturday the 4th April at 5-30 p.m. at the Association's premises (Wimbridge House Sleater Road, Grant Road) when Mr. K. K. Lalcee will give an interesting recital of Fitzgerald's translation of Omar Khayyam. All are cordially invited to be present on the occasion.

PRIZE OF DELHI SCHEME.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall in support of the Prize of Delhi Scheme for the encouragement of India Art to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Mrs. Naidu, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Messrs. Jayakar, Pantambekar, K. F. Vakil, Joseph, Khare and others will speak on "Indian Art" and Mr. S. R. Bomanji will preside.

HIGH COURT

PROSPECT MILLS SALE.

BROKERAGE CLAIM DISALLOWED.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Taraporewala.)

P. N. Mehta ..... Plaintiff.

vs

The Prospect Mills Co., Ltd., and others ..... Defendants.

The plaintiff filed the suit against the Prospect Mills and Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Baronet, to recover from them or either of them a sum of Rs. 1,14,000 as brokerage at the rate of 2 per cent. on the sale price of the Prospect Mills which was sold through his exertions.

The Advocate-General with Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. N. P. Engineer instructed by Messrs. Vachha and Co., appeared for the plaintiff.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Mr. D. F. Mulla instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff was a merchant and commission agent in yarn, piece-goods and mill machinery and stores.

The firm of Cowasji Jehangir and Co. were acting as agents of the Prospect Mills Co., Ltd., which were the 1st defendants in the suit, and Sir Cowasji Jehangir who was the 2nd defendant represented the agents' firm in all the negotiations that took place, and relating to the sale of the Prospect Mills.

The firm of Gulabchand Devchand and Co. were the agents of the Diamond Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. The said agents' firm was represented in all matters in suit by Hansraj Thakeresey and Gulabchand Devchand.

The plaintiff was well acquainted with the 2nd defendant. The plaintiff was negotiating for the sale of Lord Reay Mills to the knowledge of the 2nd defendant. The 2nd defendant sent for the plaintiff at his office and asked his opinion in reference to an advance of Rs. 10 lakhs which the 2nd defendant intended to give on the mortgage of Lord Reay Mills.

At that time the 2nd defendant asked the plaintiff to find a buyer for the said Prospect Mills and employed the plaintiff for the said purpose. The 2nd defendant gave the plaintiff limits from time to time starting with Rs. 35 lakhs. About this time the plaintiff was asked by Hansraj Thakeresey and Gulabchand Devchand to get cable quotations for new machinery for their Diamond Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.

In view of the difficulties in obtaining machinery, buying land and erecting a new mill the said Hansraj Thakeresey and Gulabchand Devchand asked plaintiff's advice to purchase a mill in working order. The plaintiff stated he had a mill to offer which belonged to the 1st defendant Company and which would be advantageous to them. The plaintiff pointed out to them that the machinery installed in the said mill was almost new. Thereupon the said Hansraj Thakeresey and Gulabchand Devchand employed the plaintiff as broker in negotiating for the purchase of the Prospect Mills from the 1st defendant Company.

The plaintiff thereafter gave particulars and obtained permission for Hansraj and Gulabchand who inspected the said Mills. Many interviews took place between the plaintiff and the agents of the Diamond Spinning and Weaving Company and the plaintiff succeeded in bringing together the agents of the Diamond Spinning and Weaving Company and of the 1st defendant Company for the purpose of effecting a bargain. Through the intervention of the plaintiff a meeting took place at the office of the 2nd defendant between the 2nd defendant and one H. R. Oomrigar, the manager of the 2nd defendant, and the said Hansraj and Gulabchand when considerable discussion took place in reference to the sale of the said Mills. The 2nd defendant demanded Rs. 40 lakhs, but as Hansraj and Gulabchand wanted time to consider the offer, the bargain was not struck then.

While the negotiations were going on and the agents of the Diamond Mills were hesitating, the 2nd defendant increased the price in December, 1919, and demanded Rs. 50 lakhs. In December, 1919, the agents of the Diamond Mills asked the plaintiff to obtain an offer from the 1st defendant Company. The plaintiff thereupon saw Lady Jehangir and the said Oomrigar on behalf of the 2nd defendant and after considerable discussion the plaintiff persuaded the agents of the 1st defendant Company to give an offer of Rs. 51 lakhs inclusive of brokerage payable to the plaintiff by the 1st defendant Company and the plaintiff personally communicated the said offer to the agents of the Diamond Mills Co. on 8th January, 1920. Thereafter further negotiations took place when the offer was raised to Rs. 57 lakhs. The said agents of the Diamond Mills Co. led the plaintiff to believe by their conduct that they did not intend to buy the said Prospect Mills, but that they intended to order out new machinery from England for a new mill. While the plaintiff was thus being put off the agents of the Diamond Spinning Co. were still secretly negotiating for the purchase of the Prospect Mills. By the middle of March, 1920, the plaintiff came to know that the defendants had completed negotiations for the sale of the said Prospect Mills to the Diamond Spinning and Weaving Mills secretly. The plaintiff was informed that the Diamond Spinning Co. paid brokerage at the rate of 2 per cent. to two persons, Haridas and Jassawalla. After the sale of the said Prospect Mills, the 1st defendant Company went into voluntary liquidation and the 2nd defendant and the said Oomrigar were appointed liquidators thereof.

On 12th May, 1920, the plaintiff wrote to the agents of the 1st defendant Company stating that they had succeeded in agreeing to sell the said Prospect Mills for Rs. 57 lakhs as the result of the plaintiff's labours and he demanded his brokerage of 2 per cent. on Rs. 57 lakhs. The defendants falsely denied the plaintiff's claim. On 4th September, 1922, the plaintiff's attention having been drawn to an advertisement in the papers that the final dividend in the liquidation of the Company would be shortly made, intimated to the said liquidators of his claim and asked them to keep a sufficient sum to satisfy his claim. The plaintiff was also informed that the 1st defendant Company had given a brokerage at the rate of 2 per cent. to one Sabawala who was the son-in-law of the 2nd defendant. The plaintiff stated that the said arrangements had been made in fraud of the plaintiff and the plaintiff was entitled in the events that had happened to a sum of Rs. 1,14,000 from the defendants as brokerage.

The plaintiff had also filed a suit against the Diamond Spinning and Weaving Mills claiming brokerage payable by them.

The defendants denied all liability. They denied that they had employed the plaintiff as their broker to effect the sale of the Prospect Mills. The plaintiff had approached them to make inquiries on behalf of the Diamond Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. He was told that the price would be net and no brokerage would be paid by the defendants. The plaintiff had never brought any firm offer on behalf of his principals. Two persons, namely, Haridas and Jassawalla, had approached one Sabawala who was related to the 2nd defendant and asked to negotiate for the sale of the said Mills. Sabawala approached the defendants and offered as defendants' broker and the defendants had agreed to pay him one per cent. brokerage. Thereafter Sabawala negotiated with the said Haridas and Jassawalla and the price was eventually agreed at Rs. 57 lakhs. It was only after the price had been settled and bargain made that the brokers disclosed to the defendants the name of the Diamond Mills as the purchaser.

After hearing the evidence and counsel for the plaintiff, his Lordship observed that the whole question was whether there was an express or implied agreement between the plaintiff and Sir Cowasji Jehangir to employ the plaintiff as broker in the transaction. His Lordship held that the defendants never employed the plaintiff as their broker. His Lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

TRIPLE MURDER.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH.

BOMBAY, March 31.

In the High Court, Criminal Sessions before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kincaid and a Special Jury, the case in which Ibrahim Biwamiya (aged about 35) was charged under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code with the murder of three persons namely his wife Amirbai, his son Ali aged about nine years and his baby girl Khatizabai about one month old, was heard.

The facts of the case as stated by the Hon. the Advocate General for the prosecution were briefly as follows:—The accused lived in a room at Umar Sobani's chawl at Girgaum with his wife and two children. A few days prior to the alleged crime the accused had borrowed a Vajratik (necklace) from Chandrabai who resided in a neighbouring room in the same chawl. The necklace was borrowed for the purpose of raising a loan on a pledge of the necklace to a Marwadi. On January 23rd, 1925, the day of the alleged offence Chandrabai called at the accused's room in the chawl and asked for the return of her necklace. The accused promised to return the necklace the next day whereupon Chandrabai left.

At about 9-30 p.m. on the same evening a certain Hari Babajee who was occupying the next room but one to the accused, heard the wife of the accused shouting: "I am dead, I am dead!" A few moments later he heard the accused's son call out "father, mother is dead." Soon after Hari saw the accused passing by his room. A little later he went to accused's room and there he saw the wife and two children of the accused with their throats cut. The sight sickened him and he left the room dazed.

The weapon with which the crime is alleged to have been committed was produced and inspected by the members of the jury. It was a knife with a steel blade about six inches long and about one inch broad. This knife the prosecution alleged was purchased from a hawker Hoosein Dawood. The evidence was still being taken when the Court rose for the day.

TUESDAY'S HEARING.

When the hearing was resumed on Tuesday the last few formal witnesses were examined when the accused made his statement. He denied that he had committed the crime and stated further that he went to his room at 11 p.m. There he found his wife and children with their throats cut. He felt giddy at the ghastly sight. He picked up the knife and went straight to the Police and stated that his wife and two children were murdered. He denied that the knife was his and stated that he had never purchased it from the hawker as the prosecution alleged.

The learned counsel for the defence pointed out that the evidence in this case was extremely weak. The whole case for the prosecution depended upon the evidence of Hari Babajee who had admitted in the witness box that he was deaf and who nevertheless stated he heard the wife of the accused cry out "I am dead" although his wife and daughter aged 16, who were conversing with him in the room heard nothing. Further it was submitted that there was not a single eye witness and the evidence such as it was would not justify the jury in bringing in a verdict of guilty. They could not be satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that it was the accused and he only who committed the offence. The onus lay heavily upon the prosecution and they had failed to prove anything beyond a mere possibility. Although, it was not absolutely essential for the prosecution to prove a motive still it was a very strong factor in favour of the accused that no motive whatever could be suggested as to why this man should kill his wife and two children who even the prosecution witness admitted he loved.

His Lordship summed up to the jury pointing out the factors for and against the prosecution theory, and mentioned that "everything which could be pleaded in favour of the accused was urged with considerable ability and eloquence by Counsel for the defence."

The jury retired to consider their verdict and after 15 minutes returned. They found the accused guilty by a majority of 8 to 1. Two of the jurors recommended the accused to mercy. Counsel for the defence asked his Lordship to give effect to this recommendation.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to death, stating that there was no extenuating circumstance to justify him in passing any lighter sentence.

The Hon'ble Advocate-General with Mr. P. J. Mody, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Reginald Mathalene, Bar-at-Law, defended the accused.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The death is announced of Diwan Bahadur, Seth Wallabhdas, a leading and well-known merchant of Jubbulpore the morning of Tuesday.

Dr. Lakshmipathy with a party of delegates left Madras on Tuesday by the Calcutta Mail to attend the All India Ayurvedic Conference at Hardwar and will reach that place on April 6th.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Ali Bahadur Khan. The deceased assisted her husband considerably in editing the Urdu weekly "Ittehad."

On behalf of the Punjab Muslims, the Punjab Khilafat Committee has remitted Rs. 1,300 as a first instalment to Comander Sheshwar, Morocco, towards the Riff Relief Fund.

At a meeting of the National Convention Club, Gorakhpur, held under the presidency of Mr. C. C. Das, Advocate, Dr. Surendranath Mukerjee, M.D., was elected joint secretary and Mr. Ajodhya Das, Bar-at-Law, treasurer.

The birthday of H. H. the Maharaja of Palitana was observed on the 26th ultimo with great eclat. A Durbar was held on that morning and His Highness rewarded the services of all faithful servants of the State.

London, March 31.—The House of Commons passed the second reading of the British Empire Exhibition Guarantee Bill by which £1,100,000 is guaranteed. A. M. Samuel, mover, hoped that the Exhibition would open in the first week of May.—Reuter.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A DEPORTEE'S RETURN.

REWARDED WITH ONE YEAR'S R. I.

Hassan Amra, an old offender and a deportee was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate for returning to Bombay without permission.

The accused was arrested in February last and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and was still serving his term. But in the meantime it was discovered that the accused was deported to Ratnagiri and hence he was put up before the Magistrate.

The accused admitted his guilt and sentenced as above.

ALLEGED CAUSING OF GRIEVOUS HURT

Shankar Vithoba was placed before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of grievous hurt.

The prosecution alleged that on the night of March 28, the accused assaulted Shidhappa Revappa with an iron pipe. The complainant had a quarrel with a hotel-keeper in Fanaswadi on the same night before the assault. While he was returning home the accused hit him with an iron pipe from behind. Hearing his cries, the complainant's wife came to rescue, who too was assaulted by the accused, after which he took to his heels. As the result of the assault, the complainant was detained for treatment.

The case stands adjourned.

REPORTED THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

Kurban Mahomed Ali, a cutlery merchant residing at Abdul Rehman Street reports to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 1,062 from his room on the first floor of a house. On Tuesday at 2-0 p.m. his wife left the room locked and on her return after about a quarter of an hour later, found the ornaments missing. The police are making enquiries in the matter.

DHARAVI TAMIL SCHOOL.

The prize distribution and first anniversary of Dharavi Tamil School was held on Saturday 21st March under the presidentship of Mr. B. N. Motivala. The report for the year 1924-25 stated that the school was started about a year and a half ago by some enthusiastic Tamilians. At that time it was a night school. Later on the authorities of this night school approached the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee. The Schools Committee took over charge of the management of the school in April 1924.

Since then the school is running very satisfactorily. Those for whom the school is meant are taking the best advantage of the same.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala then distributed the prizes to successful students and expressed his satisfaction of the work done by the school authorities.

Mr. K. Natarajan proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the pleasant function thus came to a close.

CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP IN KARNATAK.

According to the Secretary of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee the following are the latest membership figures for the several districts of the province, up to 29th March:—

District.	A	B	Total
Dharwar	49	23	74
Belgaum	100	100	200
Bijapur	35	27	62
South Kanara	88	67	155
North Kanara	19	23	42
Mysore State	6	6	12
Bellary	4	21	25
	301	267	568

Only South Kanara District Committee has sent its report of further progress in this week.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The annual general meeting of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Cooperative Store Ltd. was held on Monday last in the compound of the Institute, Mr. F. Stott, manager of the Pearl Mills presiding. After the usual business, leaflet J2 with certain modification was adopted and a managing committee for the ensuing year with Mr. Stott as chairman and Mr. S. L. Nikam as secretary was elected. The president dwelt on the vast possibilities of the Cooperative movement, and explained its manifold advantages especially to workmen. He further said that the workmen in England had reaped tremendous benefits by this activity and hoped that the small beginning they had made must result in similar advantages to them here.

OPENING OF A SCHOOL.

Under the auspices of the above C. Ebrahim Workmen's Institute a meeting of the women workers of the Premier Mills for opening a school for them was held on Monday, under the presidency of Mr. H. Nuthall, manager of the Mills, when over 150 women attended. Mr. Nuthall expressed his satisfaction at the large gathering and declared the school open. Then Mrs. Bhagwat, secretary C. E. Women Workers' Association spoke on the importance of education and its many-sided usefulness specially to women in their various usual duties as wives, mothers, workers and housemanagers. In his closing remarks the president pointed out how the women in England had made an admirable advance in their education and by education what great part they played in the civic and national work. He exhorted the women to follow the example of women in the west and promised to offer every possible help in their educational and other activities.

ELPHINSTONE C. C. BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

On Monday last, the billiard tournament of the Elphinstone Cricket Club came to an end when Mr. Shavaksha Vatcha (who had, it will be remembered play with Mike Ellis) beat Mr. Rastom Javeri of the Central Bank by 11 points. Javeri was conceded 225 points in a game of 300. He continued to score consistently in the beginning but slacked in the end. His opponent did not show any good play with which he is generally credited, but rallied in the end, he made the highest break of the day, viz. 48. With a little more effort he won the game by the narrow margin of 11. He thus becomes the Club's champion for the year.

Mr. Vatcha in a previous contest in the tournament had made a break of 67, the highest in the tournament and therefore gets also the highest break prize. The next highest break in the tournament was 50, made by Mr. S. Daruwalla.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The delivery department of "The Chronicle" is being reorganised with a view to securing greater efficiency. The arrangements are expected to be complete in a day or two. Meanwhile subscribers are requested kindly to overlook the delay or irregularity caused in the delivery of their copies of "The Chronicle."

The G. I. P. Bhusawal sho[illegible] form against the Bombay Battalion A. [illegible] whom they beat by three goals to one after a fairly interesting game. Goddard of Igatpuri fame was seen in play for the G. I. P. who have spared no pains to make certain of the cup. Other familiar figures were Ginger Smith and his brother, Wilmer and Rocque and last but not least Henderson who was at one time skipper of the local G. I. P. team. The visitors exploited wonderful stick-work and at times their control over the ball was uncanny. But when they got into the ring they failed hopelessly. This was in a large measure due to a tendency to play to the gallery, which though amusing at times was not conducive to good hockey, and unless they develop a real solid capacity for goal-getting, it will go hard with them in their coming fixtures. Morris is a tireless centre-half and believes in keeping well up to his forwards while the wing halves, both reliable men, are zealous defenders who literally "sit" on their opposing extremes.

The forward line is one of the very best and waste no time in swinging the ball about at a fast pace. Both the backs are to be depended upon and they showed the Bombay hockey fans how backs can mark the opposing inside forwards.

In the opening stages of the match the local side were slightly on the offensive though one or two of the railway rushes nearly materialised.

Fidgett and Taylor showed up well and held their opponents well, and lashed out without undue fumbling. On the right wing Sneddon could do nothing right, but on the left Kelly made ground when he could.

The Railway suddenly improved and overwhelmed the A. F. I. defence which had to work very hard to keep them out. Caneiro saving well on several occasions. Off a good pass by Rocque Pinto burst through and although he was badly shoved, managed to put the ball past Caneiro. Midfield play was followed by a rush by the local team and after several free hits had been awarded against the visitors Greenhill made good use of an opening and dashed through to beat Goddard from close quarters. Even play continued up to half-time.

After the rest the Battalion fell off considerably and were hardly seen in the Railway half. The halves appeared to be listless and were always conceding sticks, while Taylor was handicapped by a bruised ankle. The game was entirely in the local half, with the G. I. P. defence well up. Lovegrove led a raid on the left, but was intercepted by Caneiro who ran out and kicked into touch. Several runs on the right by Smith came to nothing. The G. I. P. got through to the circle, but Smith carried the ball when in a favourable position. Henderson followed up with a neat dribble, passing to Smith who after some hesitation transferred the ball across to the left where Rocque, Wilmer and Lovegrove missed in turn. Milson then stopped several attacks, clearing the ball up the field with big hits. A short corner against the A. F. I. was well cleared, both Smith and Rocque having their shots blocked. A piece of bad luck saw the Bombay side one down. G. Smith deprived O'Reilly of the ball in midfield and then bringing it up, hit ahead. Caneiro allowed the ball to go past, but by a stroke of luck it hit the goal-post and rebounded into play. Wilmer having no difficulty in giving his side the lead with a scoop. A brilliant piece of passing on the part of the G. I. P. gave Caneiro to bring several good saves. But the visitors persisted and soon Pinto got going and when tackled by Taylor, deflected the ball slightly to the left where Rocque, who had rushed up on the other side, pushed it past Caneiro. Although they showed themselves to be superior for the remaining part of the game the Bhusawal players could not increase their lead.

G. I. P. Bhusawal:—F. Goddard; G. C. Smith and H. McNamara; J. Henderson, R. Norris and O. Cotter; H. V. Smith, P. Pinto, R. Rocque, O. Wilmer and L. Lovegrove.

B. B. A. F. I.:—Caneiro; Taylor and Fidgett; Butler, Milson and Rodericks; Sneddon, Greenhill, O'Reilly, Long and Kelly.

TO-MORROW'S MATCH.

Poona United vs. Kirkee Arsenal, 5-30.

KOLAHPUR RACES.

EXTRA DAY.

KOLHAPUR, April 1.

The racing to-day met with such splendid success that the demand by the trainers and the pleased visitors for the extra day was quite justified.

Details:—

THE RADHANAGRI PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 700; second Rs. 300 and third Rs. 200. Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Mr Ahmed Hurgany's BELAN 8-7 Bowley 1
Mr Ebrahim Hazamy's MUNTAHA 8-10 Herbert 2
Mr Heath's ZIAB 8-6 Bullock 3

Also ran—Roomali 9/2; Mukadam 8/8; Panipat 7/13; Silver King 7/0.

Won by 1 length; 1/2 length.

Betting:—3/2 Muntaha; 2/1 Ziab; 4/1 Roomali and Belan; 5/1 Mukadam; 6/1 Panipat; 10/1 Silverking.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 8/12; Places Rs. 4/8 and Rs. 3/12.

THE RADHANAGRI PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 700; second Rs. 300; and third Rs. 200. Handicaps for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Mr Faraj bin Sanad's GATTA 7-4 Sayed Saleh 1
Mr H S Fezi's NEVERMIND 7-8 Harrison 2
Mr H Kadum's HAZIM 7-13 Thompson ... 3

Also ran:—Sherhan 9/3; Angora 8/5; Amrin 6/12.

Won by 1/2 length; 1/2 length.

Time:—1 minute 25 seconds.

Betting:—3/2 Sherhan; 3/1 Nevermind; 5/1 Angora; 6/1 Hazim; 10/1 Gatia and Amrin.

Tote paid—Win Rs. 17/4; Places Rs. 9/8 and Rs. 4/0.

An objection against Gatia for crossing was overruled. Sherhan broke down at the bend and came home limping.

THE BAWDA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs

Winner Rs. 700; second Rs. 300 and third Rs. 200. Handicap for Arab ponies, 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

Mr Ahmed Hargany's MEAZER 8-8 Bowley 1
Mr Ebrahim Deeb's SAWI 7-8 Black 2
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's SOOROOR 8-1 Thompson 3
Mr Ebrahim Huzamy's ZAID 9-3 Herbert ... 4

Dead heat.

Also ran:—Shahabad 9/5; Dhareen 8/8; Vagrant 8/6; Bhagwazenda 8/4; Mayfly 8/2; Dass 7/8.

Won by dead heat; 1/2 length; 1/2 length.

Time:—1 minute 10 1/5 seconds.

Betting:—3/2 Sawi; 2/1 Meazer; 4/1 Shahabad; 5/1 Zaid; Bhagwazenda 6/1 Dhareen; 8/1 Vagrant; and Mayfly; 10/1 the rest.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 3/12 on Meazer; 4/12 on Sawi; Places Rs. 4; and Rs. 3/4; and Rs. 10/8.

THE BHAWANI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 700; second Rs. 300; and third Rs. 200. Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division landed since 1st July 1924 direct from country of foaling.

Mr Ahmed Hazamy's YEMAN 7-10 Herbert 1
Messrs Ghista and Hargany's YOU[illegible] ZAITOON 8-4 Bowley 2
Mr Sheik Amin Khaderi's KADDA 7[illegible] rison 3

Also ran:—Dhary 9/5; Agab 8/[illegible] Zaki 7/5.

Won by 1 1/4 length; head.

Time:—1 minute 24 second[illegible]

Betting:—3/2 against Yeman; [illegible] Sadek; 4/1 Young Zaitoon; [illegible] Kaddo and Zaki.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 4[illegible] and Rs. 4/12.

THE CITY PLATE.—[illegible] Winner Rs. 1,20[illegible]

Rs. 250. Handicap for horses in the 3rd and 4th Divisions.

Mr Ebrahim Hazamy's NEAPTIDE 7-11 Black 1
Mr T Harrison's MIST 9-7 Thompson 2
Mr Heath's ZARA 6-7 Aothwood 3

Also ran:—Pin Money 9/2; Some Scribe 9/0.

Won by 3 lengths; 3 lengths.

Time:—1 minute 16 2/5 seconds.

Betting:—4/7 against Mist; 2/1 against Neaptide; 5/1 against Some Scribe; 8/1 against Pin Money; and Zara.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 8/8; Places Rs. 3; and Rs. 3

THE MAHALAKSHMI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile

Winner Rs. 700; second Rs. 300 and third Rs. 200. Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division

Messrs Wahab and Sayad Sulleman's SURETY 8-13 Thompson 1
[illegible] bin Sanad's SOOBOOR 7-4 Asa[illegible] 2
[illegible] Hargany's BELAN 8-1 Bowley 3
[illegible] Abd's WATCHMAKER 7-8 [illegible] 4

Zaidan 9/4; Sicab 8/8; Varid 8/8; [illegible]/8; Electric Power 7/8; Kleiber [illegible]

[illegible] length. 3/4 length.

[illegible] nute 54 1/5 seconds.

Betting:—3/2 against [illegible] against Sicab; Belan; 3/1 [illegible]lan; 8/1 and longer prices the [illegible]

[illegible] 3/4; [illegible] Rs. 8/12; and Rs. 4/12.

[illegible] 12.

The Dinshaw Manekji Petit Mills were closed yesterday (Wednesday) in accordance with a notice served to all its employees. The closing down of the Mills throws 2,858 workmen out of employment, and thus adds a large contingent to the already large army of unemployed in the City.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, April 1.

In shares and jutes, although there was very little buying enquiry existing where values of the whole out moved back but slightly and holders were not keen to realise at much reduced figures.

Coals:—The small business that took place still indicated a lower trend of values. Teas: with almost no demand developing, trade is at a stand-still. Miscellaneous nothing of any importance was registered in this section. Government Securities: Steady.

Following were closing quotations: Government Securities, 3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 67/12, 5 per cent. Loan 1945-55, Rs. 99/4. 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928 Rs. 108/8. Six per cent. Bonds 1926 Rs. 101, 6 per cent. Bonds 1930 Rs. 103, 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 Rs. 103/3.

Banks Imperial Bank of India fully paid, Rs. 1392. Do. Contv. 353. Railways, Arakan Light Railway 62, Chaparmukh Slight Light Railway 69. Cottons: Agra United 1/2, Jutes Alliance 589. Auckland 300. Bally Prof. 103/8. Barnagore 182. Birla 8/6, Clive 47/5. For Williamson 429/8, Gourepore 818/8. Gondalpara 887, ex. div. Howrah 46/4. Hukumchand ordy. 9/10 Lansdown 358. Lawrence 665/8. National 32, New Central 598. Standard 475/8, Waverley 7/2, Coals, Albion 5/8, Amalgamated Coal Fields 3/10, Borrea 13/12, Bokaro and Ramgur 19/12, Chatabar 2/8, Kijard 8/1, Rosoenda and Nyadee 18/8, New Beerbhoom 30/8, North West conty. 22, Prem Samla and Kendra 9, Union 15/4, Miscellaneous, Kalyanpur Lime 12/8, Indian Iron and Steel 28/8, Marshall and Co. 2/14, Thornycroft annas 10, Midnapore Zemindary 108, Debentures five per cent. 1899, 1929 Howrah Jute Mills debentures 93/8.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirteen-sixteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and twenty-seven-thirty second pence. —A. P.

ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE COV.

ALL ROUND PROGRESS.

The ninth annual ordinary general meeting of the Zenith Life Assurance Co. Ltd., was held on Wednesday, Mr. H. M. Mehta presiding.

The annual report for the year ending December 31, 1924, showed on all round progress of the Company, the most interesting aspect that arrests the attention being that the Agents, Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co. had given up their agency remuneration of Rs. 12,000 for the eight year in succession. The operations of the year showed a fifty per cent. increase in the Life Funds of the Company, a forty per cent. decrease in death claims, a satisfactory reduction in general expense ratio and a steady progress all round. The total effective business transacted during the year was Rs. 21,17,396. During the year under report death claims to the extent of Rs. 16,500 were intimated, full provision for which had been made in the accounts. The premium income for the year was Rs. 1,12,207, the total income being Rs. 1,23,156 as against Rs. 1,05,050 and Rs. 1,15,569 of the last year. The Life Assurance Funds showed a steady increase being Rs. 1,52,043-0-3 at the end of the year 1924 as against Rs. 8,758-10-4 in 1919.

The report was adopted.

The retiring directors were re-elected.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

SIMLA, April 1.

The following appointments are notified:—

Army Department:—The Viceroy has appointed Col. L. E. Smith late R.A.M.C. and Lt.-Col. E. P. Sowell, R.A.M.C., to be Honorary Surgeons on his personal staff vice Lt.-Col. E. Ryan and Brevet-Col. F. S. Irvine reverted to Home Establishment respectively. Capt. T. M. Ingham of 17 Q. V. O. Poona Horse, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp on the Viceroy's personal staff.

The services of Rev. G. E. Dodd of the Church of Scotland are placed at the disposal of the U. P. Government from the date of his release from military duty.

The Governor-General has conferred Volunteers Officers' Decoration on Lt.-Col. J. Coates of O. and R. Railway Battalion of the Auxiliary Force.

It is notified that Securities and Cash, being investments and cash representing the silver wedding fund which are now held by the Treasurer, Charitable Endowments, Bengal shall henceforth be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Punjab.

Marine Department:—Commander Marsden, Deputy Port Officer, is appointed to carry out the duties of Port Officer, Calcutta, vice Capt. Goldsmith, granted leave.—A. P.

...AK
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The Bombay Chronicle
THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1925.

CONDESCENDING TIRADE.

When Lord Olivier was Secretary of State for India, Lord Peel, his predecessor in office, used to take it upon himself to initiate discussions on Indian affairs; and now that Lord Birkenhead reigns as Grand Moghul, it is only fit that Lord Olivier should ask for information with regard to India. The exchange of speeches between them in the House of Lords was as dull as an over-rehearsed type of performance. The originator of a vice was answered by the practitioner of the wrong, and we should not be surprised at the vacuous outcome of the debate. There was not a single peer in the House free to mention the fact that the Government were driven to the exercise of autocratic authority because of the wrong and atrocicusly unpopular character of the administration. The cure for acute public discontent is reform, but the whole discussion was an idle farce since the noble lords treated it as an occasion for a minatory gesture, though of velvet affability, towards India. Lord Birkenhead seems to have spoken in subdued language. He plumed himself upon the avoidance of harsh words against Mr. C. R. Das, but the concession did not materially alter the fact of harrowing repression adopted in order to subserve a system of wrong and disaster. Neither Lord Olivier nor Lord Birkenhead had any reference to make regarding reform and the restoration of goodwill as the means of contentment in this country. When the curative method is ignored, there is no merit in the expressions of anger at the offence of the people. The speech of Lord Birkenhead was high-minded and heartless in drift, and the only way of extenuating his attitude is to presume that his lordship is reserving constructive proposals of remedy to a declaration after his conference with Lord Reading.

Eventually Lord Olivier was estopped from expressing any grievance regarding an outrage he himself fathered, and Lord Birkenhead managed with subtle irony to ascribe the situation to the statesmanship of the Labour Party. Lord Birkenhead opined that his predecessor would have been "lacking in his duty if he did not authorise that course." What wonder is it that the conventional critic withdrew his motion satisfied with the statement of Lord Birkenhead? The speeches were so hollow in the substance of tenacious argument, that we regard them as a performance meant for the edification of Indians. The noble Lords did not worry about the iniquity of the Bengal Ordinance and the false system that breeds discontent. Regarding it as a message to India done in superior dialogue we must remark that the discussion is not of the slightest help to peace in this country. The information supplied to the Secretary of State is patently dishonest. Lord Birkenhead informs the bored members of the political infirmary known as the House of Lords that there has been a notable accession of "morale" among the police after the Ordinance. The police are now free to play pranks because the restrictions of civilised law and the observance of the Habeas Corpus have been repealed by the Ordinance. They find it uncommonly convenient to "act"; they can exercise "initiative" confident of exemption from the tests of judicial evidence. In fact the love of the police for licence is at the bottom of repression. Lord Birkenhead, however, lends himself to the endorsement of ridiculous nonsense when he trusts doctored information and belittles the opposition of the country to the promulgation of laws ... are themseves subversive ...good government. His lord... his colleagues that "there had ...derable agitation in the Press ...icians against the Ordinance, ...ere no indications of any ...pread resentment on the ...lic of Bengal or elsewhere?" All we can say is that the spying vermin in the country have not only deceived themselves but deceived all grades of authority. No indications of any deep and widespread resentment on the part of the public of Bengal or elsewhere? All parties in the country unitedly condemned the Ordinance The Assembly repudiated it, and the Bengal Council cursed the betrayal of the people in language of just frenzy. It would be tolerable if Lord Birkenhead boldly declared that t was an imposition, but he has gone the length of serving up pretensions of arrant mendacity for the moral re-assurance of the House of Lords. What more evidence does he require to satisfy himself of the deep and widespread contentment of the public? He cannot usefully exploit the silence of the illiterate masses maintained by the policy of Government for proving the consent of the people to foul wrong. They seem to assume credit to themselves for the suppression of an immense upheaval in Bengal, but every intelligent Indian knows the panicky eagerness with which the police sought power to cover their chronic inefficiency They love short-cuts to peace even at the risk ousting the normal administration of the law because they have poignant memories of judicial exposure.

Lord Olivier in his apologetic comment refers to the fact that he did not intend Regulation III to be used indiscriminately The reply is that Lord Lytton's Government anticipated the consent of the Secretary of State and locked up terrible commotionists like Mr. Subash Chandra Bose. It suits the Government to mix up Regulation and Ordinance to the prevention of proper trials. The excuse of Lord Birkenhead has not the merit of being either considerate or tenable. The police laid siege to the houses of alleged anarchists and retired without even discovering a lathi. So much for the risk of commotion, a very elastic and comfortable term. The Secretary of State opines that "repression which the Bengal Act contemplated is the repression of crime and nobody who is not a criminal is entitled to express grievance against that legislation." It nappens, therefore, that the whole nation which has given its articulate dissent, consists of criminals, and contrary to British doctrine Lord Birkenhead has indicted a whole nation of criminality. It is in this spirit of presumption that Lord Birkenhead offers patronising approval of Mr. Das' love of non-violence and asks him to "come forward and co-operate with the Government in repressing violence." We are expected to show the docility of sheep that co-operate in sacrificial slaughter, but it is a little thick that Government should seek to advise the eschewal of violence after provocation on their part and subsequent to five years of earnest gospel in India of non-violence. Lord Birkenhead's deliverance is an advertisement of ignorance and moral bankruptcy He does not appreciate the peril of arming a petulant Executive with irresponsible power and when he comments on "freedom of political opinion" he gravely misconceives or bravely misrepresents the condemnation by the public of a system of rule which relies on the denial of elementary justice for its sustenance A system so wrong and artificial cannot last, and it is nauseating to hear Lord Birkenhead expatiate upon the repugnance of Lord Reading for lawless extremes without giving a thought to the root-remedy of freedom. The explanation of Lord Birkenhead is a genuine case of capping cruel injury with wanton insult.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

The Delhi session of the Assembly has been a severe disappointment to nearly every political observer keen on national advancement. The phenomenon of concerted action on the part of the Nationalists has been replaced this year by disintegrating and fissiparous tendencies which have seriously impaired the efficiency and prestige of their opposition in the Chamber and has destroyed the chances of effecting political unity in the country. There are, no doubt, temperamental differences and divergencies in traditions and policies between what were till recently the two wings of the Nationalist Party. Despite the insidious attempts of Sir Malcolm Hailey to exploit these divergencies and the existence of a Labour Government with the consequent hope of a substantial advance in the reforms which it held out to some, the Opposition last year acted together with remarkable unanimity, but this year it has suffered a split without even so much as the shadow of a concession by Government The official benches have succeeded in driving a wedge between the two groups without any responsive gestures or seductive pledges. Quite the contrary. The representatives of the people who demanded a Round-Table Conference have been presented with the majority Report of the Mudd'man Committee; they asked for the repeal of repressive measures and ordinances are contemptuously hurled in their faces; they are compelled to incur the odium of responsibility but are made to accept *fait accompli* or solve vicious dilemmas while the effective choice lies with the civil service and the military bureaucracy whose ultimate or operative powers are beyond the defiling touch of the Assembly. At such an hour, while pitted against an obdurate, indifferent and irresponsible Government, for the groups in the Assembly to neutralise one another's energies and activities instead of mobilising all available forces was a grave disservice to the national cause.

We have had in Bombay this week two rival demonstrations where some of the leading men of both the sections explained the causes of the breach in the nationalist rank and defended the policies of their parties. Needless to say, the accounts varied, but the difference was illuminating inasmuch as it revealed the gulf subsisting between the outlook of a Swarajist and of an Independent. To the rosy spectacles of the Independent, the view appears unduly magnified and constitutional trivialities and formalities assume a disproportionately enlarged character. It is not surprising, therefore, that Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar should declare the Assembly to be a popular body affording a large scope for seekers after national work and should resent the irreverential epithet of a debating society suggested by a sceptical interpolator. In support of his thesis, the Dewan Bahadur took a somewhat complacent survey of the Assembly's "achievements," though it is noteworthy that he confined his analysis to the life of the first Assembly whose lack of support among the electorates was only equalled by its vacillations and betrayals within the chamber. For Mr. Patel and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, with their Swarajist creed, the acid test of the Legislature's utility lies in its efficacy to develop Swaraj and they had no hesitation in dispelling such a chimerical illusion and condemning its unreal character and mischievous potentialities Rather did they view the Legislatures partly as obstacles impeding the growth of a vigorous mass-movement because of their mock-character and partly as useful instruments through which to revitalise the national spirit too depressed for direct action. Mr. Rangachariar specified Indianisation of the Army and the Services, fiscal autonomy, the abolition of racial discrimination in criminal trials, and the repeal of the Rowlatt Act as illustrating the nature of the work accomplished by the Assembly. Mr. Patel contented himself by roundly condemning the effete tactics of the Co-operators who acquiesced, tacitly and avowedly, in the enhancement of taxation and the repression of a powerful section of their own countrymen—the latter an adequate reply to Dewan Bahadur's claiming credit for the repeal of the still-born Rowlatt Act scotched by Gandhiji's movement. We wish Mr. Patel had gone further and shown that almost in every line of advance mentioned by Mr. Rangachariar, the Indian demands have been conceded only in principle and their working out is postponed to the Greek Kalends. After the Lee Report and the prompt and vigorous endeavour of Government to stimulate British recruitment, it is not possible to ignore the fact that the process of Indianisation is seriously jeopardised. Nor does the attitude of the military overlords towards national aspirations whether in the matter of the construction of a national army or of an Indian Sandhurst deserve, as Mr. Jinnah, the Independent leader remarked, anything but "absolute condemnation." Sir Basil Blackett's dexterous handling of finance should alone have convinced Mr. Rangachariar that the financial strings of India are still pulled from Whitehall. It was no rabid Swarajist but a sober businessman like Sir Purshottamdas who exposed the manipulation of exchange for the establishment of a gold standard in England while the surreptitious moves of Lancashire are visible behind the perpetuation of the Cotton Excise Duty. The twin ghosts of War Office and Lombard Street sitting on Delhi strangle all endeavour to lighten military burdens or at the unfettered exercise of fiscal powers. The optimistic Dewan Bahadur is welcome to believe that the Assembly succeeded in having racial discrimination in law removed; what succeeded, in fact, was the peculiar British trick of conceding the shadow while withholding the substance and the Liberals mistook the surrender for a compromise.

The most interesting part of the two sets of speeches relate to the reasons of the division between the Swarajists and Independents. While the public is sick of the fratricidal strife, carried on to the delight and benefit of the common opponent, Mr. Rangachariar's breast swells with pride at the thought that he was himself mainly instrumental in separating the two parties. But the reason he gave for this conduct was as puerile as its effects have been disastrous. The policy, it seems, has been altered not in response to the realities of the situation such as the continuous resistance by Government to quite moderate national aspirations or the need of a united *bloc* to bring even a little effective pressure on the bureaucratic citadel but because of the criticisms and disapproval of pious "friends of India" and sympathetic politicians in England! No wonder our party policies are sterile and our national politics de-vitalised when this is the depth of the political insight of some of our leaders. Mr. Patel and Mr. Mehta were on surer ground when they attributed the policy of the Independents to their satisfaction at having sporadic gestures, their desire to establish their distinction from the wrecking Swarajists and their overwhelming sense of responsibility long before they have really obtained any vestige of it. The Swarajists, on the other hand, desire to make governance through the Legislatures impossible. Mr. Patel frankly admitted that in this they have not succeeded everywhere not because of their violation of the election pledge but because of political exigencies and groupings within the legislative chambers. But the Liberals and the Independents who glibly plead that obstruction is futile because measures are certified show themselves unconsciously as greater extremists than those whom they condemn for their wrecking tactics since it would seem that they would have no objection to the Swarajist method if the administration could be really paralysed thereby! If the refusal of supplies is a hollow mockery, why not indulge in it so long as the Assembly having no fiscal powers is also a sham? But the taunt of the lack of an effective sanction behind obstruction would come with some grace from men who had participated in Gandhiji's heroic attempt to galvanise the mass-energies for the creation of such sanction. Mr. Rangachariar graciously confessed that "they were all alive to the defects of the constitution." It is no longer enough to be "alive," not to constitutional deficiencies but to the fundamental character of the institution that dominates India: such recognition and conviction should take a positive and active character and become an element in the national struggle. Only so can the moral equivalent of force for which the Independents aspire so much and work so little be evolved.

Notes of the Day.

A "Model" Dewan.

It has now become a favourite device of the administrators of Indian States to disparage any demand for the liberalisation of administration or the introduction of a beneficial social measure as exotic and imitative of the tendencies in areas outside the precincts of their ideally conducted States. Sir Manubhai Mehta, the talented Dewan of Baroda, addressing the Baroda Legislative Council, warned the people from "imitating" the method of Satyagraha and "copying" the example of the unregenerate world in such matters as Prohibition or the enlargement of the powers of the Dhara Sabha. It seems as though Baroda having pioneered in spheres like compulsory and free education and civil marriage holds that any other reform will earn for it the reproach that it was not original and consequently the State would rather prefer to remain ante-diluvian in its character than transplant alien institutions or resort to innovations. Since the demands are condemned as simply imitative, the opposition is expected to collapse at its own parrot-like wisdom. But with all his passion for traditional originality, the Dewan could not refrain from quoting the example of British India where, it appears, a wide gulf has appeared between the Government and the people because of the new reforms! Not even the "Morning Post" could improve upon this subtle analysis of the Indian discontent with the bureaucratic system. Nor is the Dewan more sympathetic towards the ideal of Prohibition. Sir Manubhai expresses his inability to achieve a reform which several Indian States have accomplished and which one Provincial Government is, at any rate on paper, setting before it as a goal. Sir Manubhai, not quite originally, suggests the loss of revenue occasioned to the State through illicit distillation as a justification of his attitude. But surely, illicit distillation is a purely fiscal offence not comparable in its magnitude or effects with the crimes fostered by the drink habit; and the issue of prohibition needs to be viewed not as a mere fiscal proposition, but as a moral one affecting the health and vitality of citizens. We trust the people of Baroda will obtain a more encouraging response from the Gaekwar to whom Sir Manubhai has referred them when he returns from Europe.

The Only Answer.

The meeting, this evening, at the Marwari Vidyalaya in support of the Prize of Delhi scheme for the encouragement of Indian Art has to decide upon a definite answer. The question before them, reduced to the simplest terms, will be, "Are we as a nation fully conscious of our unique artistic heritage, entitled to plan our artistic future without let or hindrance from outsiders?" or, "are we to submit meekly to the dictation of those who fondly believe that their ignorance of the artistic conditions of this country entitles them to rob us of our artistic claims by means of secret manoeuvres?" This is a quesion which every self-respecting citizen has has to decide. If he is conscious of the implications of the nation's fight for freedom there is, for him, only one answer possible. He must this evening register his vote against the intolerable dictation from outside, against the secret scheme by the Architect and Engineer of New Delhi.

Prix de Delhi.

But his duty does not by any means end there. He must see to it that the future of Indian artists does not anylonger remain the plaything for outside ditation or ignorant benevolence. The Prize Delhi scheme for the encouragement of Indian art is based upon a recognition of the evolution of common national ideas out of the mature manifestations of the rich diverse and distinct artistic qualities of he different parts of the country. It, therefore, proposes that selected student from the different provinces should prosecute their post-graduate studies at Deli under the supervision of their own mastrs. This free and independent access to a central place like the ancient capital of Delhi will be the meeting place for art students from all over the country. And, the intellectual and social environment, unrestricted by any official or centralised authority, created by the voluntary interchange of artistic ideas and methods between the different provinces will furnish the only guarntee possible for the evolution and acceptance of the common ideals. That is wh the citizen is called upon this evening o declare himself in favour of the Prix de Delhi.

TURKEY-NEW & OLD.

(By A. P. TULLY, A.I.A.).

There has just passed away—to the great and lasting regret of all who knew him and they are almost countless—a link between the old and the new Turkey. Abdurrahman Cheref Effendi was a Senator of the Ottoman Empire, the Official Historian of that Empire and, wonderful to relate, Deputy for Constantinople in the Parliament of the Turkish Republic and as respected there amongst the newer generation as he was honoured by those of the old regime. One may be tempted to wonder at the secret of such an achievement but it was really very simple. He was sincere, he did his duty to his country and, whilst admiring the past glories of the Empire of the descendents of the House of Othman, was personally a liberal and in full sympathy with the ideals of the Turkish Republic. I having had the privilege of knowing him personally (he was a very old friend of my late father-in-law, H. Hussein Kiazim Bey) perhaps these ... may be somewhat personal in tone but the comment of the whole Turkish Press is unanimous in its appreciation of the great services, and talents of the departed historian and writer.

The Change.

It is sad to think that one by one the men of the old school with their exquisite politeness and old-fashioned ceremonial, are going from us. Only a few months ago another old friend, H. E. Moustapha Rechid Pasha, ex-Ambassador in Rome and, later, Representative of the old Government in London, died in Munich. I shall always treasure the memory of visits to the Turkish Embassy in London and recall how invariable was his courtesy and charm even when ill-health and other anxieties were thick upon him. Modern diplomacy seems to lay less and less stress on the methods of this still recent generation. We use more the methods of the business interview, of direct question and reply and we have eliminated almost entirely the polished fencing and the delicate play of mind, wit and will under the forms of the most perfect culture. And yet how delightful it is to now and then come across one of these old diplomats. There is no mistake possible. The first word spoken, the first inclination of the head tells you in whose presence you stand. Should you put an indiscreet question the point is delicately avoided without any wounding—however slight—of your own self-esteem. There is no "That I cannot tell you." It is more like "Who can tell, Monsieur. Is there not a proverb that....." and so on.

Home and Education.

In another sphere of life—that of the home and the education of children—we are feeling a change in Turkey and it is not a change for the good. The respect of sons for their fathers and mothers and even more so that of daughters was a very pretty feature of any family picture into which you might stray. Sons would not sit down before their father without his request and would not dream of smoking in his presence. Daughters remained always, at least in word and manner, the children of their parents owing respect and deference. Children learnt to behave and how to receive and treat guests in the best school of all, that of the home. But even in the space of a few years much of this atmosphere has departed and sons and daughters talk, smoke and laugh in their parents' presence in a manner approaching that in vogue in England. In justice, however, I must admit that, although we have only recently returned from a five years absence in England, I have not personally so far been addressed by my own youngsters as "Old dear" or "Old bean" as is, I believe, sometimes the practice in London but it will probably be long before restraint vanishes in Turkey to that ex

(Continued on page 8.)

BENGAL ORDINANCE.

WHY LABOUR GOVT. SANCTIONED IT.

LORD OLIVIER SPEAKS.

BIRKENHEAD'S APPEAL TO MR. DAS.

LONDON, March 31.

In the House of Lords, Lord Olivier asked for information with regard to the outcome of the recent action under the Bengal Ordinance and Regulation 3 of 1818 and the result of the investigation of cases against persons arrested under them. Dealing with the history of the issue of the Ordinance he said that last July the Home Government received from Lord Reading, a communication indicating that the Government of Bengal was dissatisfied with its powers for dealing with conspiracies for criminal violence, and asking the Imperial Government's views, at the same time indicating that Lord Reading was very reluctant to take any action outside the ordinary law. The Imperial Government sympathised with the Viceroy's view and suggested sooner than that there should be any exceptional legislation the Government of Bengal should use the existing powers to deal with this form of crime, but towards the end of August Lord Reading re-telegraphed to Lord Olivier saying that he was now convinced by communications from the Government of Bengal that ordinary, even extraordinary, legal powers of the Government of Bengal were insufficient to deal with this conspiracy for criminal outrage, that the Government of Bengal desired to introduce a special Ordinance, and unless such measures were taken Lord Reading could not properly exercise his responsibilities for the prevention of such crimes, the protection of police and others from assassination and intimidation.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN IMPERIAL GOVT. AND LORD READING.

Consequently, in communication from the Viceroy, the Ordinance drafted by the Government of Bengal was submitted and the form of Ordinance was settled in complete accordance with the Governor-General of India. It was most carefully and most precisely agreed between the Imperial Government and the Viceroy that the Ordinance should not aim at any kind of political activity but only at the commission of acts of violence and organisation of acts specified in the criminal law code.

Referring to the arrests under Regulation 3 of 1818, Lord Olivier remarked that the Regulation only applied to the danger of internal commotion. The Government of India, in September last, did not desire, and did not intend, to act against persons on the ground that they might engage in internal commotion, but solely on the ground that they were engaged in actual activities for physical violence and intimidation. Lord Olivier emphasised that the idea of the late Government in sanctioning the exceptional procedure was simply and solely that such a procedure should be addressed to the prevention of crimes of violence defined in sections of the criminal code to which the Ordinance referred.—Reuter.

"NOT FOR SUPPRESSING POLITICAL AGITATION

Continuing, Lord Olivier said that Lord Winterton in a recent reply in the House of Commons did not answer definitely the question whether all persons now detained in India owing to the action taken in October were definitely detained under orders made within the scope and intention of the Ordinance, or whether a certain number were detained under Regulation 3 on the charge of being engaged in some sort of revolutionary agitation or internal commotion which was quite different from the purpose for which the Ordinance was sanctioned. Lord Olivier emphasised the desirability of making clear that the suggestion that the Ordinance was produced for the purpose of suppressing political agitation was without foundation. With regard to the arrests of the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation and two Bengal Legislative Council members, Lord Olivier said that the names of one or more these men were mentioned in the correspondence before the question of the Ordinance was raised, and it represented that the operations in which they were engaged were definitely such as fell within the Ordinance. If that was so, there should have been no need to go outside the Ordinance and arrest them under the Regulation.

TRIBUTE PAID TO LORD OLIVIER.

Lord Birkenhead, in reply paid a tribute to Lord Olivier's moderation, and said Lord Olivier had told the House quite rightly that Lord Olivier and his colleagues made themselves responsible for the invasion upon the ordinary methods of criminal trial in India which in its drasticness was seldom exceeded by the suspension of *habeas corpus* in England or a declaration of a state of siege abroad. Lord Birkenhead had been brought up in the atmosphere of constitutional correctitude, and when first he became aware of the drasticness of the measure which Lord Olivier and his colleagues, after fullest possible discussions and correspondence had sanctioned, he felt it his duty to examine with great care the justification alleged for powers so remarkable and almost unprecedented in India. The result of his investigation satisfied him that Lord Olivier was absolutely justified in view of the nature of the evidence submitted; indeed, he believed Lord Olivier would have been lacking in his duty if he did not authorise that course. Lord Birkenhead proceeded to emphasise that the outbreak of crime in Bengal in 1923 and 1924 was most deliberate and most formidable. He did not precisely follow Lord Olivier's apparent distinction between violent crime and revolutionary outbreaks.

Lord Olivier interrupted saying he distinguished between "revolutionary conspiracy" in the words of Sir A. Muddiman and crime.

REVOLUTIONARY CONSPIRACY VS. CRIME.

Lord Birkenhead pointed out "conspiracy for criminal offence" and asked whether Lord Olivier's doctrine now was that a man entering into revolutionary conspiracy should not be brought within the Ordinance.

Lord Olivier replied that if there was a conspiracy, arrest should have been made under the Ordinance.

Lord Birkenhead advised Lord Olivier to study closely the criminal law relating to conspiracy, and emphasised that revolutionary conspiracy was very grave criminal offence. If Lord Olivier and he agreed regarding it he did not think much of Lord Olivier's distinction between revolutionary conspiracy and crime. Dealing with the Government of Bengal's view, Lord Birkenhead said that Lord Lytton took from the first an enlightened view which did not immediately recommend itself to the Viceroy or the existing Government. Lord Birkenhead emphatically expressed the opinion that Lord Lytton's advice then was wise. He emphasised that one of the main necessities for employing special measures to combat such conspiracies was the terrorism of witnesses and juries resulting in a failure of justice and the murder of witnesses and persons confessing or turning King's evidence. This formidable fact was real, and in a civilised country, the only justification of withdrawing from the persons accused of crime, the protection of the ordinary course of law.

INSTANCE OF HARASSMENT.

Lord Birkenhead gave as an instance of this, harassment and boycott of the relatives of the approved in the Alipore Conspiracy Case and also the bombing on 22nd August of a shop in Calcutta belonging to a person suspected to be a police informant.

Replying to Lord Olivier's question with regard to the arrests under the Ordinance and under Regulation 3, Lord Birkenhead explained that the Government of Bengal not realising that the Ordinance was so soon to be sanctioned by the Imperial Government confined 27 Bengali terrorists under Regulation 3. Before Ordinance was promulgated Warrants of arrest under Regulation had already been issued by the Governor-General in Council against 19 ringleaders who when the Ordinance was promulgated were arrested as a matter of convenience in the first instance under these warrants but subsequently transferred to detention under the Ordinance. Lord Birkenhead said he had not completely followed the argument of Lord Olivier with regard to the arrest of three well-known politicians under Regulation 3 and asked Lord Olivier if he meant politicians could not commt crime.

Lord Olivier interrupted saying it was unfortunate if these men could not be arrested under the Ordinance because political capital was made in India out of the fact that they were politicians and not arrested under the Ordinance but under Regulation 3. Birkenhead replied that warrants for their arrest already existed on the ground that they had committed grave offences and regarding which every requirement of Lord Olivier's own order had been satisfied.

"TERRORISTS' PLAN DISORGANISED."

Lord Birkenhead said that he had examined the proceedings of the Government of India on which warrants of arrest under the Regulation were issued against 19 persons, including these three; also the reports of the two judges on each of their cases and personally satisfied himself that none of them was arrested for the purpose of restraining political activities, however extreme, but owing to their connection with a conspiracy to commit crimes of violence or collect arms and explosives and such purposes. Lord Birkenhead had ascertained that sessions judges reported to Government of Bengal that it was justified in applying the Ordinance in the case of all persons against whom the Ordinance had been used and the Bengal Government, after an independent examination, satisfied itself that judges' view was right. Lord Birkenhead assured Lord Olivier that as far as he was concerned the dice had nowhere been loaded against these men; nowhere had there been any critical suspicion or tendency towards inhumanity. The only desire had been to see that the conditions Lord Olivier rightly accepted as necessary conditions for action should be completely satisfied. It was significant that the promulgation of the Ordmance coincided with a marked improvement in the situation in Bengal. Clearly, for the moment at any rate, terrorists' plan and associations had been disorganised. He gave credit for that to Lord Olivier, the Government of India and the Government of Bengal, but attempts were still being made to recruit and collect arms and to carry on propaganda in favour of violence. These activities required, and would receive, unremitting vigilance. The powers of the Ordinance must continue for the present. The existence of these powers, apart from their exercise, operated as powerful preventives. A notable feature was that the morale of the police had been strengthened, and the forces of law and order felt they could take an

(Continued on next page).

WHY HE CERTIFIED

VICEROY AND BENGAL ORDINANCE BILL.

NO TIME FOR KING'S ASSENT.

DELHI, April 1.

A "Gazette of India (Extraordinary)" publishes the following statement by His Excellency the Governor-General of the reasons which moved him to pass an order for the certification of the bill to supplement the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act 1925:—

"When on the 25th October 1924, I made and promulgated an Ordinance to supplement the ordinary criminal law in Bengal, I published a statement recording in a concise form the circumstances which, in my judgment, rendered this measure indispensible. I do not consider it necessary to recapitulate or amplify that statement further than to say that the grave recrudescene of anarchical and terrorist crime in Bengal, and organisation of conspiracies to this end can no longer be matter of controversy. I intimated, at the same time, that measures of a more permanent character would, in due course, be presented by the Government of Bengal in the local legislature. In pursuance of this intimation, a bill was introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council, the object of which was to continue the provisions of the Ordinance for a period of five years. This bill having been enacted under the provisions of section 72 E of the Government of India Act has received the assent of His Majesty in Council. Certain of the provisions of the Ordinance were, however, beyond the competence of the Local Legislature, partly as affecting the jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and partly as operating in one particular and, in certain contingencies, beyond the territorial limits of the presidency of Bengal. The object of the present bill is to supplement the local Act in these respects. The provisions for an appeal to the High Court by any person convicted on a trial held by Commissioners under the local Act and for submission to the High Court of any sentence of death passed by Commissioners constitute, in my opinion, important safeguards for just and equitable operation of the special procedure instituted by the Act. Circumstances may arise in which, it will be desirable that persons committed to custody in jail under section eleven of the local Act should be, for such time as may be needful, removed from the environment in which their presence might be a source of danger to public security. This is a precaution which I consider necessary. I also consider it indispensable, in order that preventive and precautionary powers vested by the Act in the Executive Government may be made effective, that orders of arrest or of committal to or detention in custody should not be subject to directions under section 491 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1899. Moreover, if proceedings of this character were taken, Government might be obliged to reveal information of a most dangerous character and to compromise and render powerless their measures of precaution and intelligence, which constitute, in dealing with secret conspiracies, one of the most important practical safeguards of public security. This would clearly frustrate some of the most essential purposes of the Act. For these reasons, I have decided and certified that this bill is essential for the tranquility of the Presidency of Bengal inasmuch as the the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance 1924 expiers on the 25th April and time does not allow of the bill being submitted for His Majesty's assent in accordance with the procedure laid down in sub-Section (2) of Section 67 B of the Government of India Act."—A.P.

REJECTED DEMANDS RESTORED.

A "Gazette Extraordinary" announces that the Governor-General-in-Council restores the following demands refused by the Legislative Assembly:—

Railways:—Capital for open line works, ten lakhs.

Customs:—Cotton Excise Establishment Rs. 77,000.

Executive Council:—Tour Expenses of members Rs. 62,000.

For other cuts it is considered that an allowance should be made for supplementary grants.—A.P.

GOING TO MONGOLIA.

SEMENOFF NOT BOUND FOR VIADIVOSTOK.

SHANGHAI, April 1.

Reuter learns that Semenoff, the Cossack leader, who was described to have sailed for Viadivostok did not embark on the "Mongugai". He is not going to Russia but to Mongolia, where he will carry on commercial relations without interference from the Soviet.

The "North China Daily News" belittles the significance of the departure of Mongugai's party and says; they are doing the most sensible thing, considering that they found themselves stranded here and to be virtually living on charity.—Reuter.

COL. AMERY AND SIR S. HOARE.

DEPART FOR MOSUL BY AIR.

BAGHDAD, Mar. 31.

Col. Amery and Sir Samuel Hoare, after spending four days at Baghdad, mainly in a conference with the High Commissioner and the Air Vice-Marshal and in conversation with King Faisal and Iraqi notables, left this morning by air to visit Mosul, Kirkuk and Sulaimaniya, and will return to Baghdad on 3rd April after covering nearly a thousand miles in four days.—Reuter.

INDIA'S NEED.

START LABOUR PARTY

COL. WEDGWOOD'S SUGGESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, April 1.

The "Hindustan Times" publishes to-day a letter from Col. Wedgwood to Lajpat on the Indian situation. In the course of the letter, the Colonel says:

What is the attitude towards India of this Parliament? The Conservatives contain several members who know India, such as Mr. Pilcher, formerly M.L.A., and Mr. Wardlaw Milne and Sir George Lloyd. They are more or less satisfied with how things are going. If they have a worry it is the failure of recruiting for the Indian Civil Service in England. No Englishman will now apply owing to the unattractive character of the Service under Dyarchy. The administration of the India Office under Lords Birkenhead and Winterton is inspired with just the same ideas as the "Morning Post" or the "Englishman." They despise Dyarchy, think it a failure but hardly worth making a fuss about so long as the "Steel Frame" continues to manage it without especial trouble. The rally of Mahomedanism to sane politics has removed all anxiety about India. They sleep comfortably at night.

LABOUR'S BEWILDERMENT.

Among the Liberals none are left who know India. Among my own party there is a bewildered feeling. We hardly know what to do. Thurtle, Scurr and Lansbury will hit out at the Bengal Crimes Ordinance and will ask questions drafted by Graham, Pole or Polak. But what can they do when the reply always is "your Government authorised the Ordinance" or "why ask us to do what your own Government did not do"? And we must add to this a growing feeling of being completely out or touch with the Swarajists and out of sympathy. The Nationalists in the Councils are not an inspiration to Labour. "Just another set of self-seeking bosses" is the sort of feeling prevalent. Only Chaman Lal, Sinha of Behar and Joshi, the Government nominee, had the courage and decency to oppose Tata's Protection Bill. Nothing has been attempted to give the peasants security of tenure anywhere and in Bombay they oppose, rather than assist, housing reform and better conditions for the mill-hands. "What can we do for the workers"? rather than "how can we hold India"? is becoming the general question whenever Labour's India Committee meets. Labour never had much faith in Nationalism—the last refuge of Mr. Bottomley and others. If you could only get a Labour Party started in India we at least could recover the interest in India that we have lost. Whether or not this is possible with the present franchise I do not know, but till something is done in that direction pressure for the next move forward will not come either from England or from India. A struggle for power between two or three different sets of masters can never inspire a cause with life. In fact, it seems like a sham war to distract men's minds from the struggle for freedom. —A. P.

SCOURGE OF SOCIAL EVIL S

PANDIT MALAVIYA ON SANGATHAN.

LUCKNOW, March 31.

The Oudh Hindu Conference which was presided over by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya came to conclusion yesterday. Over 1,500 delegates attended the Conference.

Raja Sir Rampal Singh, Chairman of the Reception Committee in his speech refuted the allegation that suddhi and sangathan movements were responsible for the recent communal riots.

Pandit Malaviya, in his Presidential address, deplored the deterioration of the Hindus. He said Hindus as a race had forgotten their religious teachings and had grown cowardly. Social evils, such as early marriage and untouchability, were greatly responsible for the degradation of the Hindus. The sangathan movement was the one step towards the amelioration of the present conditions. The president reminded that it should be borne in mind by all that Hindus, Mussalmans and Christians were all dwelling in this country and India was the Motherland of all the three communities. Neither the Hindus nor members of any other community should do anything which would give room for others to make any reasonable complaint. India's future was glorious if all the communities lived in harmony.

The Conference passed resolutions supporting, in their entirety, the resolutions passed by the All-India Hindu Mahasabha held at Belgaum.—A. P.

BRIDGE COLLAPSES

ABOUT 100 SOLDIERS DROWNED.

BERLIN, Mar. 31

The collapse of the Pontoin between Veltheim and Hausberge resulted in the drowning of numerous Reichswehr soldiers. It is believed that between 50 and 100 soldiers have been drowned.—Reuter.

84 PERSONS PERISH.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE OF COMMANDING OFFICER.

BERLIN, April 1.

Eighty-four persons perished in the accident at Weser yesterday, when the pontoon bridge collapsed, while 78 are still missing. The disaster is attributed to negligence of the Commanding officer in cramming 150 soldiers in the pontoon, which was only intended to carry 100.—Reuter.

MAYOR OF CAL...

MR. SUHRAWARDY DEPUTY MAYOR.

CALCUTTA, April 1.

The term of office of Mr. C. R. Das and Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy as Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Calcutta respectively having expired yesterday, the Calcutta Corporation held a meeting this afternoon to elect new Mayor and Deputy Mayor for 1925-26. Both Mr. Das and Mr. Suhrawardy were re-elected.—A. P.

SADOUL'S TRIAL OPENS.

CHARGES AGAINST EX-CAPTAIN.

PARIS, March 31.

The trial opened at Orleans before a Court-martial of ex-Captain Sadoul, the erstwhile French communist who was sentenced to death in 1919 for communicating intelligence to the enemy, but who is now a naturalised Russian. On the application of the prosecution, all charges against him except that of desertion were withdrawn. Sadoul who is an ex-barrister conducted his own defence. He emphasised his services to France whilst in Russia and described himself as one of the pioneers of Franco-Russian rapprochement. Hearing was adjourned.

It is expected that the trial will last a week. The police are adopting stringent measures to prevent disturbances.—Reuter's Special.

(Sadoul, who was described to have returned to France expressly to contest the death sentence was in the interim released pending the supplementary enquiry into the charges against him at which he said that he was being tried not for a definite offence but for his political opinions.)

MONTAGUE PIT DISASTER.

SYMPATHETIC REFERENCES IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Mar. 31.

It is officially estimated that as a result of the accident in Montague Pit, Scotswood 38 are missing, of whom 26 are married. The situation underground has become worse owing to black damp and water increasing in volume.

Sympathetic references to the disaster were made in the House of Commons which unanimously decided to give precedence to a private motion on mining accidents to-night. A Labour member asked the speaker to invite the House of Commons to express sympathy with the relatives of the victims similar to the recent expression of sympathy with Lord Curzon's relatives. The speaker replied he was convinced the whole House sympathised with the suggestion (cheers.)—Reuter.

REPARATION OF ST. PAUL'S.

IMPRESSIVE INCIDENTS AT EVENSONG.

LONDON, March 31.

Impressive incidents attended the evensong at St. Paul's Cathedral, it being the occasion of the last service under the dome prior to the closing of the eastern part for the work of preservation which is estimated to take six years. Services in the meantime will be held in the western end of the nave and St. Dunstan's chapel. The organ will no longer be in use; but part of it may be temporarily moved, and re-erected and the high altar may also be moved temporarily to the centre of the nave. The Cathedral can now accommodate a thousand only instead of 7,000 normally.—Reuter.

AMERICAN GOLD FOR INDIA.

STEAMER CO REFUSE TO TRANSHIP.

NEW YORK, Mar. 31.

A shipment of 1,600,000 dollars in gold by parcel post to India was frustrated owing to the refusal of a British Line of Steamers to tranship gold from Marseilles. Gold was, therefore, returned to New York. It is understood that the parcel post scheme, if successful, would have saved considerable expense.—Reuter.

RECEPTION TO EARL BALFOUR.

JERUSALEM, March 31.

An interminable procession of motor cars crawled up the slopes of the Mount Olives last night to Government House, where Sir Herbert and Lady Samuel held a brilliant reception on the eve of Earl Balfour's opening the new Hebrew University. There was a picturesque and historic assemblage, which included Lord and Lady Allenby, Weizmann and numerous delegates from all parts of Palestine who represented the ecclesiastics of every sect from Abyssinians and Copts in sombre black to white-clad Dominican friars.

Earl Balfour was the most noteworthy figure, over-topping the rest and looking quite fit and cheerful.—Reuter's Special.

WORLD'S RECORD ON MOTOR-CYCLE.

MONTHEY (Switzerland) Mar. 31.

An Englishman, Captain Stewart and his wife have established the world's record for 24 hours' run on a motor-cycle of 350 cubic centimetre class. Riding a Rudge-Whitworth, Alternately, every two hours, they covered 2,092 kilometres.—Reuter.

In the Queen's Club British Amateur Racquets Championship challenge round, Fell beat Leatham, 15/10, 15/12, 17/16.—Reuter's Special.

HOUSE SURGEON'S EVIDENCE.

Further hearing of the Bawla murder case was resumed by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, yesterday.

The proceedings lasted hardly an hour for want of witness who are expected from Indore on Friday. Deputy Inspector McKenna described the bullet marks he found in his search on the late Mr. Bawla's car, while Dr. Hudson, House Surgeon of J. J. Hospital, narrated the wounds of Mr. Bawla which he had already done in the Coroner's Court. Referring to Mumtaz Begum's injuries on her face, he said they would leave permanent marks. Mr. W. R. Hammond, of the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores said the pistol's make which was found at the scene of the outrage as also the bullets and empty cartridge cases were of automatic pistol No. 32 type.

The accused in the case are:—(1) Shafi Ahmed Nabi Ahmed, Risaldar, Mounted Police, Indore; (2) Pushpasheel Balwantrao Ponde, Mankari, Indore; (3) Bahadurshah Mohmedshah; (4) Akbar Shah Mohmedshah, Motor driver, Indore; (5) Shamrao Rowaji Dighe, Captain, Air Forces, Indore; (6) Mumtaz Mohmed Syed Mohmed, Sub-Inspector, C.I.D. Indore, (7) Abdul Latif Moyuddin, Motor driver, Indore; (8) Kurmat Khan Nizamkhan, Pay Sergeant, Imperial Lancers, Indore; and (9) Anandrao Gangaram Phanse, Adjutant-General, Indore.

CHARGES.

The charges set out against the accused were:—That they at Bombay between October 1924 and 12th January, 1925 did (1) criminally conspire to kidnap one Mumtaz Begum from British India (2) and on 12th January 1925 attempt to kidnap the said Mumtaz Begum from British India. (3) attempt to kidnap the said Mumtaz Begum in order that she may be seduced to illicit intercourse or knowing it to be likely that she may be seduced to illicit intercourse and (4) in the furtherance of the said attempt did commit the murder of one Abdul Kadar Bawla by shooting him with pistols and (5) attempt to commit the murder of witness Lieut. J. M. Seagert and K. E. Mathew by shooting at them with a pistol and (6) cause grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons to wit a knife to the said Mumtaz Begum and did aid and abet one another in the commission of the said offences.

Mr. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law instructed by Mr. Kirke-Smith appeared for the Crown. Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Barrister-at-Law with Messrs. N. G. Nadkarni and James De Sa instructed by Messrs. S. T. Dravid and Thakore Ramsingh defended accused Nos. 2 and 9. Messrs. Mullah and F. J. Dalal, appeared for Ruktabai mother of late Mr. A. K. Bawla, while Mr. K. F. Nariman watched the proceedings on behalf of Mumtaz Begum. Messrs. Jungalwalla and J. Cursetji appeared for accused No. 1. Mr. A. T. Janai appeared for the approver.

DY. INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Deputy Inspector McKenna of Bombay City Police said on the 13th of January at 10 a.m. he searched the motor car of the late Mr. Bawla. There were blood stains on the carpet, two bullet marks on the cushion, also a bullet mark on the back of the hood. He found three empty cartridges and two bullets, also one bamboo stick, one tennis bat and four caps. Witness took charge of the car and brought it to the Gamdevi Police Station.

Cross-examined by Mr. Welinker, witness said he could not say of what bore the empty cartridges were.

HOUSE SURGEON'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Hudson, House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital was next examined and he submitted a statement describing the injuries sustained by Mr. Bawla when he was brought to the hospital on the night of January 12th last.

Witness also described injuries to Mumtaz Begum, K. E. Mathew, Shafi Ahmed (No. 1) and Mohmed Shafi (approver).

Referring to the injuries of Mr. Bawla he said they were sufficient to cause his death in the ordinary course of nature. Witness also thought that injuries on Mumtaz's face were such as to disfigure her permanently.

The injuries on Mumtaz's face could have been caused by the jack knife (produced).

William Robert Hammond (40) Manager, Gun Department, the Army & Navy Co-operative Stores, then said the pistol shown to him was .32 F. M. Automatic one, and the bullets were for the use of the same pistol.

Witness was shown cartridges and said they were also of automatic pistol. The empty cartridge cases were also of .32 of the type fired.

HEARING ADJOURNED TO FRIDAY.

Mr. Kemp, at this stage said he had no more witnesses for the day. He expected about 13 witnesses on Friday besides Lt. Seagert who would be in Bombay on Saturday.

His Worship postponed further hearing till Friday 11-30 a.m.

LABOUR BUDGET FOR 1924-25

A SURPLUS OF £ 3,658,884.

LONDON, April 1.

Results of the Labour Budget for the financial year which closed to-day, show that instead of the estimated deficit of £7,946,000 after taking into account the supplementary expenditure there is a surplus of £3,658,884 net. The decrease in the revenue compared with 1923-24 was £37,733,689 chiefly due to the falling off of the revenue under Customs and Excise.—Reuter.

DHARA SABHA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, March 30.

The Baroda Government has amicably settled the Petlad Revision settlement differences by a compromise under which the people have gained the following points viz., (1) the revision rates will apply from Sn. 1981 instead of Sn. 1980; (2) the subsoil rates have been remitted for all wells except 110 provided that the rates will be levied when water rises above 40 feet level in any particular year owing to good rain; (3) the assessment rates for Rachraula, Kania, Wamroli, and Ramodadi have been reduced; (4) the fines to be levied for not getting mutations of names on transfers, death, etc., made within the prescribed time will be remitted; (5) Bhadran Sub-Taluka has been given similar concessions. Before these concessions were gazetted, Dewan Sir Manubhai heard the Deputation of Petlad Satyagraha Committee headed by Mr. Raojibhai B. Patel and accompanied by Dr. Sumant B. Mehta, its President. The Deputation urged many other points but gave them up when they found that Sir Manubhai got the best terms that he could for the people, and that he had to fight the people's case almost single handed in the Council and convert the Councillors to his views. The members of the Deputation were not really satisfied with the results as all their demands were not conceded but as practical men they accepted the compromise as an honourable peace under the circumstances. They had gained on the main point viz., Government ought to hear the people before applying any revision rates and this was a great moral victory. All honour to Sir Manubhai for his noble stand for the people and his desire for an amicable settlement adds to his reputation as a sane and wise administrator. Any hasty Dewan with "Prestige, Efficiency, Repression and Swiftness of Action" as his watchwords would have brought Baroda Administration into disrepute. The Petlad people met on the March 23 and the compromise was placed before them for acceptance. But some hot-heads opposed it and wished to continue Satyagraha, and the meeting dispersed without passing any resolution. The representatives of the people will meet at the sessions of the Khedut Praja Mandal on the 5th April at Vaso when it is expected that Dr. Sumant B. Mehta and his co-workers will be able to get the compromise ratified and Satyagraha given up. Of course, the constructive work will be carried on.

GAEKWAR'S GOLDEN JUBILEE.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar came to the Gadi in May 1875 and the 50th anniversary of that event falls on 27th May 1925. As His Highness is in Europe, the Golden Jubilee cannot be celebrated this summer. "The Nava Gujarat" suggested that the Jubilee should be celebrated this year with great enthusiasm as His Highness has done much for Baroda, and the local Press has supported the idea. The Legislative Council has passed a resolution to celebrate the Golden Jubilee this year when His Highness may be in Baroda.

DHARA SABHA MEETING.

The Dhara Sabha (Legislative Council) met on the 26th, 27th, 28th under the presidency of the Dewan. The Dewan opened the Sessions with a speech in which he tried to snub the people for copying non-State outside example, and expressed the inability of the officers to declare any Government policy regarding the drink evil as it lies solely in the hands of His Highness. He, however, held out no hopes of adopting the policy of Prohibition. As regards the enlargement of the Dhara Sabha and its powers, the Dewan practically said nothing to encourage any such hope in the members, and dilated on the wide gulf erected between the British Indian subjects and their respective Governments owing to the working of the new Reforms and the political games played by the Council. The Dewan uses this as an argument for keeping the *status quo*, which means that Baroda must rest satisfied with a toy Council which is not even as good as the Indian Legislative Councils under the Act of 1892. The ridiculous criticism of the working of Reforms and their effects in British India stands self-condemned. It was a very disappointing speech, and the Dewan must thank himself if it has fallen flat on the public.

A resolution was moved to appoint a Retrenchment Committee but as the Government had made certain retrenchments, it would not agree to any such proposal as the Committee was going to be more popular in its composition. The Dewan said that he had saved 32 lakhs this year, but he has not reduced the heavy incidence of taxation which comes to Rs. 10 per head of State taxation plus Rs. 3 or 4 of Imperial Customs, Salt, Posts, Telegraphs, Mint and other taxes. Retrenchment is absolutely necessary in all departments as the Administration is carried on very extravagantly on the British Indian model, and the Excise Revenues of the Government including opium which together amount to more than 40 lakhs will disappear in the course of a few years. A resolution was moved for recognising the graduates of the Gujarat Vidya Peeth (National University) for State service, when R. B. Govindbhai said that the institution was supported by begging, and the Vidya Peeth will soon end, when it will not get alms. The Dewan remarked when the resolution about a round table conference for the enlargement of the powers of the Council and liberalising its constitution was discussed. The Baroda Dharasabha is popularly dubbed Bayadi Sabha because people think it an assembly of women with no powers to exercise. Radha the lady-love of Krishna is called Bayadi woman in Gujarati and hence the

[AT] LONDON.

DELHI, March 31.

The remains of Lord Rawlinson were conveyed this evening with military honours to the main station and from there in a special train to Bombay. The coffin was placed in a beautifully appointed saloon and many were present to pay their last respects to the late Commander-in-Chief. Lady Rawlinson has been offered and has accepted military funefal for the late Chief in London.

Sir William Birdwood is expected in India towards the end of April and meanwhile Sir Claud Jacob officiates as Commander-in-Chief.—A. P.

AT MADRAS.

A memorial service was held on Tuesday for the late Lord Rawlinson at St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George. His Excellency the Governor and Viscountess Goschen were present. The Bishop of Madras read a record of Lord Rawlinson's career and spoke briefly of his characteristics. Buglers of Lancashire Fusiliers sounded the "Last Post" and "Reveille".

AT LAHORE.

A special memorial parade service was held on Tuesday at the Lahore Cantonment for the late Commander-in-Chief in India. The whole service was a tribute of respect to a great soldier. A sermon was delivered by the Chaplain on the life and work of the late Lord Rawlinson.

ARRANGEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

The body of H. E. the late Lord Rawlinson, Commander-in-Chief in India arrives by special train at Ballard Pier this morning at 8. The special coach conteining the coffin will be in rear of the train and will halt opposite the ramp at the north end of the west platform. A guard of honour will be drawn upon the road with its centre opposite the ramp and facing the train.

Another guard of Honour consisting officers will be on board H. T. "Assaye" to take over the coffin.

Fourteen bearers who will be at the foot of the ramp will, on the arrival of the train remove the coffin and carry it on board the ship. A general salute will be given as the H. T. "Assaye" leaves her moorings.

A salute of 17 one minute guns will also be fired when the coffin is removed from the train and when the H. T "Assaye" passes the Colaba Battery. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and all the important officers of the Army will be present.

U. P. COUNCIL.

GOVT'S. EXCISE POLICY.

LUCKNOW, March 31.

At to-day's meeting of the U. P. Legislative Council Mr. Mukundlal (Swarajist) moved that "This Council recommends to Government to accept and declare that total abstinence is the aim and object of the excise policy of Government and to give effect including local option and rationing and re-Provincial Excise Conference with a view to achieve this end and to adopt measures including local spiton and rationing and registration for the speedy attainment of the said object."

The Minister in charge of the Excise Department assured the Council that Government were doing their best to further the cause of temperance. He was therefore agreeable to accept the first part of the resolution regarding the aim of Government. He would not however accept the resolution as a whole because Government had no time to consider the proposals of the Excise Conference. He hoped, therefore, that the mover of the resolution would withdraw it for the present. The resolution was however passed by the Council and reads as follows:—"This Council recommends to Government to accept and declare that total abstinence is the aim and object of its Excise Policy and to favourably consider proposals of the Excise Conference with a view to achieve that end."

The Council meets again to-morrow.—A. P.

TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

CALCUTTA, March 31.

Mr. Adams Williams, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Department and Mr. H. C. Liddell, Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bengal, appeared before the Taxation Enquiry Committee to-day Mr. Williams suggested that in view of the fact that both water race and tolls had been raised recently on all canals in Bengal he would not recommend any further increase on open canals. At present water rates had been raised by 50 per cent and tolls between 40 and 100 per cent. The canals should be administered on a commercial basis, that is to say, they should pay all the expenses including interest charges, plus a small margin of profit. The charge for water supplied from the Bengal canals could probably be raised in future.—

Mr. H. C. Liddell further observed that resort to law ought not to be taken in India as an equivalent to ability to pay. Perhaps in the majority of cases and certainly in a great majority of execution cases, one felt that a plaintiff who had a good case was faced by an antagonist whose only desire was to raise all sorts of obstacles to hinder or defeat a just claim. In such cases it seemed legitimate to tax heavily the party who eventually had to pay for what was really a form of malicious pleasure. Duties on inheritance and succession in the form of an estate duty were in the witness's opinion among the fairest and most equitable of all forms of taxation. No inheritance or succession should be recognised without a grant, from a competent court, of probate, letters of administration or the succession certificate.—A. P.

TURKEY-NEW & OLD.

(Continued from page 8.)

tent. I myself rather like a feeling of greater camaraderie between parents and children. In that way the former learn more of the real thoughts and ideas of their boys and girls than if they were always high and aloof. Yet, on the other hand, the old respect and politeness were very charming to see and I know that their practice did not, in many cases, prevent a very real and understanding affection between parent and child.

A Problem.

One of the great problems in Turkey is how to avoid wasting time. Some people may say that old habits of politeness were causes of great loss in this way but other factors are, in my opinion, much more at fault. It takes so long here to get from one place to another and the problem is still further complicated by the City being a kind of Eastern Venice. The greater part of it lies in Europe (viz., Stamboni, Galata and Pera) but even then the first named is on one side of the Golden Horn and the rest on the other and a very long bridge (of modern construction but floating on great pontoons) has to be negociated to get from one to the other. Scutari, however, and the great residential suburb of Kadikeuy lie on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus and require a steam-boat journey of from twenty minutes to half an hour to be reached. Boats, unlike trains, have *got* to be caught since one has not the alternative of either walking or taking a carriage. And the service is sometimes not too frequent, for instance if you miss the 8.45 p.m. boat from Galata to Kadikeuy there is not another one before mid-night and that is a long weary wait unless one is keen on the distraction of a cinema or a restaurant. Other residential "villages"—Constantinople is, in many respects, a kind of city of villages each with its own market and society—are up the Bosphorus and are reached by steamer though, it is true, there is now an electric tram for part of the way up the European shore. There is also the same difference in prices of the necessaries of life between some of these local markets as one finds, say, between Clapham Junction and Piccadilly in London. Partly it depends on rents paid and partly on other factors. I well remember however the reply of a local vendor of eggs to a certain lady who complained that he charged about twenty per cent. more than she could have got the same eggs for in Galata. "Well", was his only reply, "why don't you go to Galata and get them. My price is so-and-so" and he picked up his basket and walked off. Which reminds me, by a mental twist, of the Jewish old-clothes dealer to whom a customer had taken back a coat that he had bought the day before for ten shillings. He complained that it was full of moth. "Well" remarked Moses turning a pained and puzzled look upon his dissatisfied client. "Vat d'yer expect for ten bob? "Butterflies?"

POONA MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

MR. LAVATE DECLARED ELECTED.

POONA, April 1.

The arguments by pleaders on the report of a clerk of the District Court on rejected votes cast in favour of Mr. Lavate who recently applied to the District Judge to grant him an early scrutiny order to enable him to contest the election for the presidency of the City Municipality, have resulteted in Mr. Lavate being declared duly elected. Mr. Sonawne, who headed Mr. Lavate by one vote for the third seat of Shanwar Ward thus loses his seat.—A. P.

PUBLIC WORSHIP NEAR MOSQUE.

MAGISTRATE'S PROHIBITION: HINDUS PROTEST.

SAHARANPUR CITY, April 1.

The District Magistrate having prohibited Hindu public worship with music near the Mosque at Gangeh to-day between 6 and 10 p.m. (Chitsude Ashtami), in modification of the High Court's orders of 1921 and he having declined to reconsider his order, Gangeh Hindus are aggrieved and as a protest have suspended the public worship. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate is on the spot.—A. P.

ANARKALI BOMB CASE.

SESSIONS TRIAL COMMENCES.

LAHORE, March 31.

The sessions trial of Sardar Harishingh and four other accused in the Anarkali Bomb case has commenced to-day before Mr. Tapp, additional sessions judge, Lahore, and four assessors. The accused were committed to sessions charged with offences under various sections of the Indian Penal Code and Explosives Substances Act for conspiring to commit murder with the help of explosive substances and for injuring two British soldiers and eight Indians by the use of a bomb in Anarkali Bazar in June 1918. The Prosecution's account was the same as in the lower court. The case is proceeding.—A. P.

LALA HARKISHEN LAL'S NEW VENTURE.

PEOPLES BANK OF N. INDIA.

LAHORE, March 31.

The Peoples Bank of Northern India, Limited, with a directorate of Lala Harikishen Lal and eight other prominent gentlemen of the Punjab will commence business from 11th April. Shares worth 16 lakhs of rupees have been already subscribed. The authorised capital of the bank is 50 lakhs of rupees.—A. P.

BENGAL ORDINANCE.

(Continued from previous page)

effective initiative. There had been considerable agitation in the Press and by politicians against the Ordinance, but there were no indications of any deep and widespread resentment on the part of the public of Bengal or elsewhere.

REFERENCE TO MR. DAS' STATEMENT.

Lord Birkenhead concluded by making a reference to Mr. Das's statement. He said every true friend of India believing it to be sincere must warmly welcome it. He understood Mr. Das expressly and formally dissociated himself and his Party entirely from all forms of violence, and pleaded to the youth of Bengal to abandon all such methods. "Mr. Das asks us to lay aside undue suspicion. There is nothing I am more anxious to do in dealing with the responsible trust which I have to some extent in my hands at this moment than lay aside undue suspicion. I shall watch the results of this appeal to those who accept his guidance and act on his advice with hopeful interest. If I see that revolutionary societies begin to atrophy for want of monetary and moral support and that the channels of communication between the political and anarchical world are effectively closed to them, indeed a new era in Bengal will have begun and the need for what Mr. Das calls repression will have disappeared. But let there be no ambiguity about this. When Mr. Das speaks of repression he apparently means the repression of political opinion, and seeks to put this interpretation in our mouths too; but His Majesty's late Government who sanctioned this legislation and the present Government, the Government of India and the Government of Bengal have constantly and justly repudiated any such intention or any such practice. The repression which the Bengal Act contemplates is the repression of crime, and nobody who is not a criminal is entitled to express his grievance against that legislation.

APPEAL TO MR. DAS TO CO-OPERATE WITH GOVERNMENT.

I invite Mr. Das—and I have not used in the course of this debate a harsh word about him—to take a further step. He has publicly dissociated himself from political assassination and violence in any form. I realise the difficulties of his position. I would suggest that a conscientious citizen cannot quite stop even there. I ask him to go forward and co-operate with Government in repressing the violence he deprecates. If he will do that he will find way open and easy for what we all desire, namely, co-operation between the British Government and Indian political parties with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible Government in British India as an integral part of the Empire upon an understanding of real and honest partnership. That road still remains to be trodden by the populations of India. Never, never will it be reached by roads of violence attended with desperate crimes." (Cheers).

Lord Olivier accepted Lord Birkenhead's assurance that he had satisfied himself that all cases were strictly within the intention of the Ordinance where criminal intention was proved, and withdrew his motion.—Reuter.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

SETTING ASIDE---AN UNRIGHTEOUS ACT.

CALCUTTA, March 31.

Presiding over the annual meeting of the British Indian Association Raja Reshee Case Law said that the Permanent Settlement was a solemn contract which could not be set aside with any show of justice, equity or reason. He firmly believed that neither the British Government nor the legislatures, which formed part and parcel of that Government, would set aside the permanent settlement as that would be an unrighteous act. On the faith of this pledge Zemindars invested large sums of money on their estates.

TARAKESHWAR TANGLE.

The report of the Committee of the Association for the year 1924-25 deals with various subjects. Referring to what is described as "The Tarakeshwar Tangle" the report states "In the beginning of the year under review the Swarajists under the leadership of Mr. Mr. C. R. Das engineered an agitation against the Mahant of Tarakeshwar with the object of deposing him from his gadi and, as it subsequently turned out, assuming the management of the affairs of the temple in their own hands. About the middle of April the Mahant addressed a letter to the President and the Committee of the Association stating that a campaign of calumny had been started against him personally and against the management of the temple of Tarakeshwar". After stating the steps taken by the committee the report says "eventually the Mahant bought his peace with the Swarajists who had at first described him as a monster of iniquity but who subsequently found it to their interest to espouse his cause. It was strange but it was true. A representative suit against the Mahant before the District Judge of Hooghly still subsists inspite of the heroic efforts of the Swarajists to secure its abandonment in the interest of their newly-found protege."—A. P.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by the Private Secretary, Military Secretary, Surgeon and two Aides-de-camp left Delhi last evening for Rewal. Lord Reading is expected back in Delhi on Sunday night the 5th instant.

Among the passengers by "Razmak" leaving Bombay on Friday 10th instant are Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. A. M. Ansari. The former is proceeding to Europe for reasons of health. Both Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. Ansari will visit Austria, Germany, France, Czechoslovakia and other European countries besides Turkey, Palestine and Egypt. They expect to return to India, before December.

STABLES NEAR GRAVE-YARD.

MUSLIM LEAGUE DEPUTATION TO MINISTER.

BOMBAY, April 1.

The Bombay Presidency Muslim League waited in deputation on the Hon. Mr. Gulamhusein Hidayutullah at the Secretariat on Monday the 23rd March and requested him to reconsider and revise the order of the officers allowing milch cattle stables stabling 150 buffaloes to be constructed on a site to the West of Murzabanabad, Andheri, abutting on a Mahomedan grave yard. The deputation consisted of Sir Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy Kt. (President of the League) Mr. M. C. Chagla (Hon. Secretary) and Mr. M. Y. Haindaday, Mr. Mahomed Ismail Curtay, Mr. Fatehmahomed Haji Yusuf, Mr. Mahomed Ali A. Allabux and Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar.

Mr. Chagla explained the facts and pleaded for respecting the most sacred and cherished sentiments of the Musalman community which were being violated by the action of the authorities, who in the face of the protest of the Musalmans, were allowing the said stables to be built in the close proximity of, and in one place actually encroaching upon, a Muslim grave-yard. Mr. Chagla drew the attention of the Hon. Minister to the "dirt and the filth which are inevitably present wherever a buffalo stable exists" and emphasised the respect and reverence in which the dead and their final resting place are held by the whole Musalman community. Mr. Chagla stated facts to show how the authorities had acted in violation of all rules and bye laws of the Notified Area Committee, Andheri. Mr. Chagla went on to say that apart from the objection of the Muslim community the stables would be a serious nuisance to all the inhabitants of the place and injuriously affect their health and comfort. Mr. Chagla assured the Hon. Minister that several members of the League including himself had visited the grave-yards and seen the state of things and urged on him the desirability of a personal visit.

The Hon. Minister promised to give his immediate attention to the matter.

After thanking Mr. Hidayutullah the deputation withdrew.—A. P

ARMED DACOITS IN BURMA.

RANGOON, March 31.

A press communiuqe says: The Deputy Commissioner of Maubin reports that the house of Shwe Win of Udo village in Yandoon township was attacked by seven armed dacoits. Shwe Win speared two dacoits with a harpoon and the dacoits bolted without obtaining anything but set fire to Shwe Win's house. His Excellency the Governor has conveyed through the Deputy Commissioner his congratulations to Shwe Win on his plucky resistance and his regret at the destruction of his house.—A. P.

NAGPUR MUNICIPALITY.

NAGPUR, April 1.

The election of the President and Vice-President of the Nagpur Municipality has been adjourned pending reply to a reference made to the Local Government as to whether the outgoing members of a few circles where elections have not yet been completed are entitled to vote.—A. P.

CORPORATION PRESIDENTSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Have you remarked that your Bori Bunder contemporary—the arch-apostle of rampant Anglo-Indianism—has suddenly developed a rich vein of sympathy for the claims of Mr. Joseph Baptista for the presidential chair of the Bombay Municipal Corporation? Though I cannot account for it, I am glad of this lucid interval; though I do not agree with it, I cannot but welcome this insurgence of sanity among your Anglo-Indian contemporaries. I am sure, Sir, you, too, must have been happy at this manifestation of reasoning capacity—I had almost called it reasonableness in the drivers conductors of Anglo-Indian journalism.

But I remember Napoleon's maxim,—or was it Caesar's?—that whenever your enemy most palpably wants you to do a thing, your best policy and wisest course would be *not* to do it; and I cannot help applying it in the present case. I do so reluctantly and not simply because the Bori Bunder oracle has pronounced: "Phyrrus the Romans shall conquer", Mr. Joseph Baptista is a worthy person; but there is more than a dash of mercury in his composition. The "Times of India"—or those who inspire or write leaderettes in it—may have their special gratitude to display towards this Maggaon Magnate; but that is no reason why the citizens of Bombay should be bamboozled as to the claims and merits, precedents and antecedents of Mr. J. Baptista. Others may forget his part in the celebrated Caucus case, and his share in the ensnaring of the Lion of Bombay the late Sir Pherozeshah, whose chair he is now aspiring to! The ghost of the dead hero will, I very much fear, rise from his grave in holy horror if his memory were disregarded so thoroughly as to forget utterly and entirely the Caucus! And that is not the only exploit to the credit of Mr. J. Baptista! A *ci-devant* Congressman, he has often fought against the Congress and its ideals. A self-styled Knight of Labour has he the remotest notion of the Rights of Labour? Even Mahatma Gandhi—the noblest and gentlest of mortals—has not escaped the mordant abuse of Mr. Joseph Baptista! And still your contemporary asks the representatives of the citizens of this first city in India to elect such a worthy to the chair of it's first citizen! Verily Brutus was an honorable man, as declared by Mark Antony, and Baptista would be a worthy President! as disputed by L. R. Tairsee.—Yours etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Bombay, April 1.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

MR. ARBUTHNOT ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy presiding.

The Chairman welcomed Mrs. Hodgkinson the first lady member of the Committee.

Mr. R. M. Chinoy then moved that Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot be appointed Chairman of the Standing Committee for the year 1925-26.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee seconding said although Mr. Arbuthnot was a Government official he possessed their confidence and the fact of his (Mr. Tairsee's) seconding the proposition proved that the Nationalists were always ready to appreciate the good qualities and worth of even a nominated member.

The proposition was passed unanimously and Mr. Arbuthnot took the chair.

Mr. Arbuthnot said for the successful carrying out of his duties it was necessary to have the assistance and co-operation of his colleagues and he was sure that he would get it from the members. He paid a tribute to the retiring Chairman whose good-humour had always come to their rescue when they were tired and hard-worked.

A formal vote of thanks was proposed to the retiring Chairman. Mr. Byramji, appreciating his services to the Committee.

Mr. Jamnadas said Mr. Byramji had entirely devoted himself to the work of the Committee and had spared neither time nor trouble.

After a few other members had spoken, the proposition was adopted.

Mr. Byramji while thanking the members for the assistance given him in his work said their urbanity in discussion had never degenerated into acerbity. During his Chairmanship there were 52 regular meetings, 9 special meetings and 71 sub-committee meetings and he had attended all of them without losing his temper (laughter). He firmly believed that for a better understanding between different conflicting opinions there was nothing like an occasional "give and take" for they were all actuated by the common feelings of service. He paid a tribute to Mr. Clayton, the Commissioner, for his ability and worth and hard-working qualities. He thanked Mr. Moulvi as well as the present Secretary Mr. Ramrao and the Assistant Secretary Mr. Sabnis for their help.

TANSA CHLORINATING PLANT.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding four tenders for Tansa chlorinating plant. He recommended the acceptance of the tender of the Paterson Engineering Co. Ltd., as it was the cheapest and most economical, at a total cost of Rs. 96,141 including the services of a trained Engineer Chemist to operate the plant for one year, during which period the company agreed to train the Municipal staff in the management of the plant.

The Committee forwarded the matter to the Corporation with a recommendation that the tender be accepted.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to furnish a list of the names of the contractors for the last 5 years whose turn-over with the Municipality have been yearly over Rs. 25,000 specifying the nature of the contract and the department concerned."

Mr. Tairsee said this procedure was followed some ten years ago, but was now discarded. The business of the Municipality was divided among very few people, and there was a clique among the contractors who received repeated orders. His idea was that there should be some reform and economy in their methods, and he wanted new blood to be introduced in the Corporation. He said they could save at least fifty lakhs per year if his suggestions were accepted.

Mr. H. A. Lalji said in 1917 he had moved a similar proposition in the Corporation and it was accepted by them and a list was supplied by Mr. Monie within three months. The same could be done now.

Mr. Tairsee agreed to two other similar motions standing in his name being referred to the contracts committee of the Standing Committee after some discussion.

D. V. DEO GETS 7 YEARS.

THREAT TO MURDER VILLAGERS.

POONA, April 1.

Mr. D. V. Deo, who was found not guilty by the jury, for his part in affair which ended in an attack on a coaly train at Paud village by Mr. Bapat and his four companions was on Monday charged before Mr. W. N. U. Dunlop, acting sessions judge, with attempting to murder some villagers at Paud on same night and with being in possession of arms. Mr. Deo, it was stated in evidence, was late for the attack on the train and lay in hiding till darkness set in. He then tried to get back to Poona City, but was seen and stopped by the villagers. He threatened to shoot these men with revolver and was, a little later, arrested. The jury to-day found Mr. Deo guilty of attempt to murder by four to one and unanimously guilty under Sections 19 E and F of Arms Act. The Judge agreeing, sentenced Mr. Deo to six months' rigorous imprisonment under first charge and to one year under other. Sentences are to run consecutively.—A. P.

JT. COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

HOUSE OF LORDS' NOMINEES.

LONDON, March 31.

The House of Lords have nominated the following members to the Joint Committee on Indian Affairs: Lords Middleton, Chelmsford, Willingdon, Harris, Ampthill, Islington, Hardinge, Southborough, Meston and Olivier.—Reuter.

EXCHANGE POLICY OF GOVT. OF INDIA.

FINANCE MEMBER'S SPECIOUS ARGUMENT.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS' TELLING INDICTMENT.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas made the following speech in Legislative Assembly on the 16th March during the discussion on the Finance Bill:—

Sir, I need hardly say that I rise not to support my Honourable friend Mr. Patel's motion. My immediate reason for rising, Sir, is, according to the arrangement made on the first day of general discussion of the general budget, to give a reply to the Honourable the Finance Member's observations in his budget speech about exchange. Considering the amount of surplus in his budget through a high exchange, the Honourable the Finance Member is justified in devoting ten paragraphs of his speech to defend Government's exchange policy. I understand that the surplus in the Budget is actually higher by Rs. 2.56 crores in the general revenue budget and Rs. 1.25 crores in the Railway revenue budget, than if exchange were calculated on the basic rate of exchange at 1s. 4d. In taking exchange at 1s. 6d. for the next year, the Finance Member has to some extent indicated, not merely his anticipation, but also his intention. Sir, this House is aware that the Government have it in their power to get any rate of exchange ruling in the market in India between 1s. 4d. and 2 shillings so long as the hasty post-war two shillings legislation remains on the Statute-book, and so long as the balance of trade is favourable to this country, and the Government are in a position to remit from Rs. 40 to 50 crores a year, i.e., about four crores of rupees a month. The position of the Government in the exchange market in India is like the position of a Raja at a village fair, where, if he likes, he can buy everybody out. This perfectly artificial system the Finance Member has attempted to pass on both as natural and inevitable and as leading to the good of this country. May I ask, Sir, what is natural about it? With a large balance of trade in our favour, India suffers from high money rates, from depression of trade, with all the evils attendant on it. To name only one, unemployment of the middle classes. Is it possible that in the eyes of the Government the most natural condition for this country is that of impoverishment and want? Are we to believe that so long as the factories in the United Kingdom continue to receive the undiluted patronage of this country they are not alarmed that anything is wrong? But, Sir, I must warn the Finance Member that this is one of those things in which the Government of India cannot please two interests. Having manipulated the Indian exchange to the satisfaction of monied interests abroad, the Finance Member cannot come to us and say: "This is the best thing for you." I am not reflecting, Sir, on the personal motives of Sir Basil Blackett, for whom I have regard, but I must, as a matter of clear duty to my countrymen, point out that the full effects of the policy which he has initiated, are disastrous to India; that the full burden of the action, which he has hitherto taken is that which may bring a little surplus to the Government for the time being, but which has brought sorrow to many a poor peasant home from which it is a pity that the wail of poverty cannot reach the high and mighty in Delhi, because it is attributed by an indulgent and half-superstitious population to the wrath of God due to their own sins. I, on behalf of my Province, Sir, am as much interested in the surplus coming to the Government in the next few years as any member of this House, but I am sure we all wish to see such surplus from reduced expenditure in the more extravagant departments, increased yield from the various taxes on account of efficient collection and on account of growing prosperity. The surpluses that would gladden the heart of any student of public finance, are those surpluses which indicates prosperity at the Government treasury without involving losses to the cultivator.

SPECIOUS ARGUMENTS.

Sir, the Finance Member in the course of his remarks has tried to show two things. He has claimed that a high exchange does not benefit the importer of goods from abroad at the expense of the agricultural producer in India. He has also tried to show that, if there is any effect, it is temporary. This is very much like the argument of the washer-woman who, when called upon to deliver the shirts which she had taken for washing, first of all said that she had not taken the shirts for washing at all, and when pressed further she said she had returned them. Sir, this is a species of logic which I did not expect from a financier of International repute like Sir Basil Blackett, and it only proves that no one is infallible. We, including, I suppose, my Swarajist friends I may say, in this country, are, with all our faults, not unwilling to be guided, but we cannot be guided, blindfold into a ruinous policy of exchange, when we know that more than anywhere else in the region of finance there is no magic, but there are hard and solid facts to face, and everything has got to be traced to a distinct and proper foundation. The Finance Member claims that he will make in the next year in the general budget on exchange about Rs. 256 lakhs. This Sir, is a phenomenon which has got to be explained, and which he has not explained. I want to know who is to pay this money? Will the Finance Member receive this money in gift from one of the American tourists, who are visiting this city now? Will it come from the magician's wand? Sir, if this money is real, if it can be handled, if it is to provide the much-needed relief for the provinces, let us at least understand where it comes from. I must congratulate the Finance Member that he has not tried to prove that the exchange profits are one of those receipts which can be called no-tax receipts. My submission, Sir, is that this money will come from the pockets of the poor agriculturists of India, who, for his exports of raw produce, will receive less money in rupees, because he has to receive remittances from abroad, whereas the Government having to make remittances abroad, make a part of that money in rupees. Sir, small as the matter appears, the exchange is the key to a good many problems in the economic life of this country. The exports from India represent that portion of the Indian produce which is wanted by foreign countries and which is paid for by them. These amounted in the last year to Rs. 348.60 crores, whereas the net imports during the same year were only Rs. 214.55 crores. If, therefore, the loss on the exports is counterbalanced by the gain on the imports, even then it must be recognised that with exchange at 1s. 4d. the agriculturists of India should receive about 12½ per cent. more in rupees on their produce, which is exported, than they would at 1s. 6d. I would go further and say that since in the wheat, cotton, or rice market purchases for Indian demand are made side by side with purchases for foreign demand, without any distinction, the Indian cultivator receives so much less on his *total* crop with a high exchange, because the price of his produce is artificially depressed. He receives less, I want this to be made rather clear, not only for the surplus exported for consumption outside India, but for his total produce. Indeed the Finance Member himself admits this in paragraph 44 of his speech. We are told that though he receives less, every rupee that he receives goes further, because the prices keep steady and do not rise. But in the payment of interest on the debt, which the cultivator owes to the Sowcar, would he require a smaller number of rupees? I ask. Or to make payment of land revenue, which he must pay to the Government, does he need less? Sir, while his charges and expenses in rupees do not diminish, the price the cultivator will receive less can be only due to Government's action. If you now take the agricultural population of the country as a whole, the harm to the interests of the country is patent.

HARM TO EXPORT TRADE.

Sir, money is, after all, a medium of exchange, and even Sir Basil himself says, that:

"The rupee in its quality as a measure of value is much more changing than a bale of cotton or a maund of rice, and we shall never be able to think clearly on questions of currency if we do not get hold of this fact."

On the foreign obligations of India, by using the exchange, you make the burden of the yearly drain as reckoned in produce greater than before. Sir, these abstract discussions as initiated by the Finance Member may be misleading. I shall put it roughly that the amount of money received by the jute cultivator of Bengal on a total crop of Rs. 64 crores at 1s. 6d. is less by about Rs. 7 crores. I want now to call upon my friends, not of Calcutta, but from Bengal, think of the extremely low standard of life of the cultivator, and what an additional amount of Rs. 7 crores for the people of Bengal would mean. Sir, the mainstay of the agriculturist against famines, floods, and other distresses, is the small amount that he can lay by, or the extent to which he can reduce debt during good years. When the world prices for commodities have been rising, it is sad to think that the Indian cultivator has been deprived by Government's deliberate action from his just gains. When the world prices for the cultivators' produce go down at some time in future, will the Honourable the Finance Member come to their assistance? Will he fork out the surpluses he haspocketed, or will he promise to lower the exchange to prevent the farmer's loss, and to secure him steady prices? It is no consolation to us, it is almost in the nature of a bribe to come to this Assembly and to say: "We have got so much surplus, we are likely to have more surplus by the pursuit of the same policy; therefore do not try to disturb our exchange and currency legislation. So much, Sir, for the masses of whom constant mention is made in speeches from the Government benches . . .

Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha: May I ask the Honourable Member just for information? What proportion of the masses of in India referred to in his speech are interested in the export trade?

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas: What proportion of the masses are interested in the export trade? The agricultural population interested in the production of those exports. The Honourable Member will have his say in due course. We, Sir, are not trying to reduce the exchange to any arbitrary figure, not even to the one shilling which the Finance Member triumphantly brought out the other day. All that we are trying is to prevent him from raising it artificially from the ratio which proved proper and useful for twenty years before the war. Not only is the war gone, but the disturbance after the war is also almost gone. All that we are therefore asking is the restoration of the proper parity. If I were to use the same logic as the Finance Member, I would ask him why he does not raise the exchange to 1s. 8d. and even to two shillings, because by doing so he would get, not the surplus which he claims this year, but a surplus of eight to ten crores of rupees. He would then be regarded, by those who think only of revenue surplus, as a matchless financier, who has turned, by magic, deficits into surpluses.

Against this harm to the interests of the largest number of people of this country we are told that the compensation is to be found in the imports. What is the compensation on the import side? Prices of imported articles in Indian currency are said, to have remained lower as compared with their rise in the country of origin. I requested the Honourable Member to tell me how much of the total imports, in his expert opinion, go to the direct use of the agriculturists. I put a rough analysis of imports on the table of the 3rd instant, not as showing my estimate of what goes to the cultivator, but to provoke a discussion. I estimate approximately that not more than 40 per cent. of the total (85 crores of rupees worth for the last year), on a generous basis, can be regarded as going to the consumption of population in the mofussil, who may be assumed to be directly dependent on agriculture. But I will be prepared to accept the Finance Member's own estimate if he has one to offer. As against the loss of roughly 12½ per cent. on their total exports, the gain on the exchange would, on my estimate of 40 per cent. of imports being used by agriculturists, indicate a gain of about 3 per cent. Sir, the Government may think it very fine to take the twelve rupees, or if the Finance Member disputes any small items of exports eleven rupees, from the pockets of the cultivator and put Rs. 3 back there. I do not think so. Apart from this, we are told that the agriculturist consumes his own produce and therefore the fact that prices in India are steady is so much gain to the agriculturist. The Honourable the Finance Member may not have any acquaintance with Indian humour, but in our country we call it, "*hath me chan dekhana*," *i.e.*, giving the child the moon which he asks for in the hand.

GOLD STANDARD FOR INDIA.

What is the other consequence of the high exchange? It is a direct encouragement to larger purchases abroad both by the people in this country and by the Government. Sir, when we read in English papers frantic appeals to promises after promises by party leaders to relieve English unemployment, to keep the factories going and to subsidise the export trade of England by trade facilities, and in every other way, and when we two and two together with regard to the Government of India, a subordinate branch of His Majesty's Government, it would be more than human for us not to seek and find the proper explanation of Government's exchange policy in their desire to serve the industrial interests of the United Kingdom, and this, Sir at whose sacrifice? At the sacrifice of the agriculturists of India. When I think of the series of financial injustices to this country, over the capitation grant, over the expenses of the army for Imperial purposes abroad, over the continued purchases of silver at heavy rates for twenty years, of ruinous sterling borrowing, and all the elements of that drain, against which complaints have been made by Dadabhoy Nowrojee and Gokhale, I must tell the Finance Member that the more difficult task in administration is not the routine, but the policy, and in the matter of policy it will not do to fix on the policy first for some reasons bearing on conditions in another country, and then to issue an explanation of it in terms of the life and prosperity of the population of India.

Sir, as a further justification of high exchange the Finance Member has referred to the price of gold in rupees, which has become cheaper. I ask, Sir, what is the consequence and effect of cheaper price of gold? All the savings of a large number of people in this country, which are invested in gold—a system which you may not approve but which still survives—have in this way been depreciated by deliberate action of Government. What is the other consequence? England is reluctant to release gold for India, lest her own central reserves should be depleted. The public have not forgotten the raid which was made on India's gold in the interests of the maintenance of the American cross-rate the year before. As far as I am aware this gold has not still been replaced in the currency reserve. The circular of Messrs. Montagu and Company, dealing with this subject distinctly mentions that "the more gold India takes, the longer is the return of the United Kingdom to effective gold standard deferred." But a much more explicit statement was made by the *Financial Times* and that was "India's increasing absorption and South African minting of gold coinage are admittedly difficulties, but these should be overcome." Sir, what constitutes the demand for gold in India? Gold bullion in this country is asked for ornaments, etc. For this demand enough gold has been allowed to come. As a matter of fact, I think an attempt has been made to saturate India for this particular purpose with gold, which the United States has been induced to release. The continued fall in the price of gold has disorganised the bullion market, and a condition has been brought about in which heavier imports of gold in the future are discouraged. But all this has been done to the exclusion of the other and larger demand for gold, which is for adding to the currency of the country. This demand has been shut out deliberately and by law, so that under the guise of cautious delay for world conditions to be restored to normality, the full benefits of a balanced budget are denied to India. No country is in a more favourable position to go off to a gold standard than India is to-day with her large favourable balances. But we are told "Don't take more gold. Take commodities". If my Honourable friend wants confirmation of this, I will give him from the London City Correspondent of the *Times of India* who, after expressing a hope for the cessation of American demand for gold and her willingness to accept payment in full for exports and for interest due to her in goods and securities, goes on to say:

"Having regard to the great demand for Indian produce a proportion of the new gold supplies will probably go to India for a time, but the increased buying power of India is already increasing her demand for cotton goods, and other manufactures, so that after a time the Indian demand for gold will also become less pressing."

He goes further:

"Nevertheless the probabilities are that the embargo upon the export of gold from the country will not be removed until the pound has recovered to par and until so large an amount of gold has been received from abroad that the reserves of the Bank of England are so large that the Bankers of Great Britain will also be wishful to prevent the further import of gold into this country."

In other words, Sir, heroic efforts are being made at the other end to restore a free gold market in London and to re-establish London's financial supremacy in the world. In this direction any action by us would be resented in London, and therefore we must be told to wait for gold standard. In this way, in spite of actually defeating the demand for gold for the largest purpose to which it can be put, viz.: currency and banking reserve, the Finance Member says "I have made it as easy as you like to take as much gold at a cheaper price."

INCREASING BURDEN OF TAXATION.

Sir, in rebutting the charge that a policy of high exchange leads to an increase in the burden of taxation, the Finance Member has claimed merits for his surpluses. When by imposing a duty you raise the price of an article, which the cultivator buys, such as salt, you tax him; I say that when by raising the exchange you depress the price of the articles which the cultivator has to sell, you are imposing upon his as intolerable a burden as a tax, and you would be justified in doing so only if there was a great national emergency. As a normal expedient for replenishing your finances I cannot think of anything more objectionable than to impose untold burden on the people, for reasons which have no direct bearing on their life. The claim that taxes have become lighter is ridiculous, because the cultivator gets fewer number of rupees and he is made to pay the same amount of land revenue in rupees. According to his resources, the incidence of land revenue has certainy become great. The same applies to the charge which Indian produce bears in respect of railway freight.

Sir, the very apology of the Finance Member for his exchange policy proves the proverb "*qui s'excuse, s'accuse.*" I, Sir, have done my duty of laying before the Assembly the various considerations involved in this matter, and if the Assembly requires any independent testimony as to the full effects of high exchange, not merely temporary effects but the permanent bad effects of high exchange I will give it from two Members of the Fowler Committee: The question before the Fowler Committee was which ratio should be put on the Statute in India, 16d. or 15d. Mr. Robert Campbell and Sir John Muir, in their Minute of Dissent, strongly recommending that the lower figure of 15d. was preferable, said as under:

"The advocates of a 1s. 4d. ratio point to the fact that this rate has now been more or less effective for the last eighteen months, thereby establishing a *status quo*, which it would be [redacted] ment would [redacted] had be[redacted] at in a natural way; but the circumstances under which it was reached have only to be considered to deprive it of any value. With no fresh currency otherwise obtainable, the monopoly rupee was in time bound to rise to whatever gold point the Indian Government choose to fix, and the fact of this having risen in five years to 16d. is of itself no more proof that 16d is an equitable ratio than it would be in regard to 15d. or 20d. which could equally be reached in course of time. To arrive at a rate in this manner and then point to the accomplished fact as disposing of any question or its propriety is not convincing, especially if there is reason to believe that a rupee so greatly enhanced is calculated to have an injurious effect on the country's interests and to retard or even jeopardise the success of the Gold standard."

The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett (Finance Member): Does the Honourable Member agree with that 1s. 3d. rate?

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas: Not now. This is just the way the Honourable the Finance Member tries to give a lead to the Assembly in the wrong way. The arguments against 1s. 4d. in the Fowler Committee apply with equal force against 1s. 6d. to-day, and the arguments in favour of 1s. 3d. are stronger to-day in favour of 1s. 4d. The quotation I have given above applies very happily to-day if you change 1s. 4d. in the quotation to 1s. 6d. and 1s. in the quotation to 1s. 4d.

The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett: Therefore you disagree with the Fowler Committee.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas: I absolutely agree with the quotation I have read.

The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett: It is the minority that disagreed with the Fowler Committee.

"A DANGEROUS PRINCIPLE."

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas: I agree with the minority members, and I should have thought it was quite clear that I was reading out from the minute of dissent on the Fowler Committee Report. They go on to say:

"It is on this aspect of the question that we base our strongest objection to the 1s. 4d. ratio—its effect as an unfair tax on native production while conferring a bounty on imported goods. It is not a sufficient reply to this to say" (as my Honourable friend has said "that as imports are paid for by exports, the gain and loss to the community are equal. This is evident when we consider that the native producer is the class which loses, while the class which gains is the consumer of imported goods . . . It can never be sound policy to handicap native industry, while giving a bounty to foreign importers" in the case of India with large foreign obligations, which can only be met by surplus exports of produce it would be a fatal course to pursue."

They further say:

"But beyond the effect on exports and imports, so far as they balance each other, it still remains that with a 1s. 4d exchange the cost of providing at Rs. 15 each the 17 million sovereigns annually required for the Home charges is a tax which falls entirely on the producer. The more the rupee is enhanced—the lower the sovereign is valued in rupee—the more cheaply can the Government make its annual remittances. But this advantage is not obtained without being paid for and the question—who pays is not difficult to answer. It is the producer who has to accept so many fewer rupees for the produce which he has to sell. If with a 1s 4d. exchange the holder of a sovereign can only get Rs. 15 for it, he cannot afford to pay so many rupees for a ton of Indian produce, as, if with exchange at 1s. 3d. he could convert his sovereign into Rs. 16. To deny that arbitrary enhancment of the currency is a tax and to argue that the producer is no worse off in the long run, that wages and other charges must in time adjust themselves to the altered value" (as my Honourable friend has done all through), "is to maintain the dangerous principle that Government may lighten its liabilities without injury to anybody by a step of this kind. Such a step is undoubtedly a tax on production, and if the Government plead that in the absence of any other available source of revenue trade must bear it, it is unwise to throw the whole of it on one side of trade, the side which is at least expedient to tax, and to penalise production, while giving a bounty to foreign imports."

Sir, I do not wish to detain the House any further, but I would like to point out one or two other crudities of the Government's case. While they are most anxious to secure justice with regard to the incidence of taxation on different classes of the people and have set up a committee for this task, the Finance Member deliberately comes to this House and says what India loses on the exports she makes on the imports, but this loose talk involves behind it the injustice to certain classes in India who cannot have recovered a fraction of the losses. In other words those who benefit are different from those who lose. The displacement of burden in the course of a single year to the extent of so many crores is one whose full economic effect cannot be judged at this moment but would be evident if in any districts there were scarcity of rain, because the cultivator would have been deprived of his staying power and reserve and it would be no consolation to him then to be told that during the previous year he had at his door foreign luxuries at a cheaper price.

FOREIGN CAPITAL.

But, Sir, another effect of this high exchange would be to increase immediately as expressed in sterling the reward on investments in India by foreigners. The amount of foreign capital invested in this country has not yet been estimated, but Mr. J. A. Wadia estimates that about Rs. 50 crores are annually remitted as profit by foreigners who in his words "are exploiting the country as traders, bankers, manufacturers, steamship owners and all other joint stock companies in this country." If that is so, that portion of it which does not receive a fixed interest, has suddenly, by one stroke of the Finance Member's pen, been earning an extra revenue. I ask the Finance Member who pays for this extra earning of this class? Sir, a further effect of the high exchange is to reduce the purchasing power in the hands of the agriculturist. After all few are the luxuries he can get, but against whatever he has to buy he has got only a smaller number of rupees with him. In other words, he has a smaller rupee surplus after he has paid land revenue at the same rate as before, after he has paid the interest due to the Sowcar, and the total rural debt of British India with its population of 247 millions is estimated very tentatively at not less than Rs. 600 crores. The producer would have more to spend if the Government did not ship in this most artificial manner and destroyed a portion of his surplus. His purchasing power is reduced and to the extent to which he was purchasing materials manufactured in this country, his demand is slackened. His demand for imported articles is stimulated by the cheapening of price, but his demand for the locally manufactured article has slackened because local prices according to the Finance Member have kept steady.

In conclusion, Sir, the Finance Member claims great merit on the stability of prices in India. I want this House to remember that the increase or the diminution of currency is at present an absolutely arbitrary power in the hands of the Government. In order to be able to increase currency when the Government think it ought to be increased, Government have recently taken larger powers of fiduciary issue. Instead of increase in or diminution of currency being automatic in accordance with trade balances and other conditions, the whole matter is at present governed by the caprice of the Finance Member. He sits there on a high monntain until the trade supplicates to him to relieve the situation, and, then, with a majestic gesture, he says 'it shall be so.' No one will grudge the Finance Member any prestige coming from his high position, but I must say that we have found that the evil consequences have already set in while he has been proceeding to act. We have found that credit is restricted, calculations of every description upset and trade disorganised. The effect of this on the cultivator is the most direct. Any uncertainty in money rates and in the conditions of exchange reflect immediately through ten thousand centres where purchasing agents from the central markets are located. Notwithstanding this the Government claim that by purchasing sterling they release the rupees. Where do they release the rupees from? The rupees were already there in the central reserves of the Imperial Bank and the transfer of the rupees from Government account to the public cannot possibly have that direct effect which gold going into currency or being converted into rupees at the mint may have. Sir, the Government may decide how much opium shall go into consumption. That is bad enough: but when the Finance Member says 'I shall determine how much currency you shall have.' I say that it is a task very much beyond his or any other human being's capacity and can only lead this country to disaster.

Sir, few countries in the world are in the happy position in which the Honourable the Finance Member finds himself to-day. The exchanges of other countries have been demoralised owing to adverse balances of trade. India is in a strong position when she has for the last three years continued to have favourable balances of trade. The result of this favourable balance of trade ought to be prosperity in India and plenty. It ought to be India's liberation from the money toils of London. It ought to be the possibility of remission of taxes. On the other hand, what we find is that the choice which lies before the Finance Member is between a high and low exchange, and he goes and deliberately accepts the high exchange—a position for which there is some parallel with America, the richest country in the world. Sir, it is the irony of fate that the poorest country in the world is told that the example of America is good for her. Restoration to parity as it existed before the war disturbance came on, which is the cry all over the world, is not the aim of the Finance Member of India. An appreciated currency to my mind as provided from the United Kingdom to India means "Thou shalt make larger purchases of the products of my factories and thou shalt be paid less for the fruits of the toil of the children." This perfectly arbitrary manipulation of the exchange finds no parallel in history and no justification in practice.

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BOOK EARLY.

AN INDIAN SCHOOL AT ADEN.

(From a Correspondent.)

The annual prize distribution meeting of Sir Hormusjee Cowasjee Anglo-Gujrati School was held on 19th March, the sixty-ninth anniversary of the birth-day of Sir Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw, M. V. O., O. B. E., the main donor to the institution. Mr. Ahmedbhai, Ismailbhai, Laljee proposed Mr. Framroz—the eldest son of Sir Hormusjee and the manager of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and brothers, to the Chair. The Headmaster, Mr. J. Upadhaya gave a history of the institution and wished Sir Hormusjee a long and healthy life. The school-boys in the beginning recited a song of welcome and subsequently some recitations and dialogues both in Gujarati and English were delivered by the boys. The president expressed his satisfaction at the progress made by the institution during the headmastership of Mr. Upadhayaya and thanked the Head master and his assistants for securing 99 per cent. of the result in the current year's annual Examination. Mr. Ahmedbhai requested Mr. Framroz to write to his father to give further help to the institution and Khan Bahadur Pestonjee, B. Mehta requested all merchants to extend their hands for the sacred cause of education. Subsequently, prizes were distributed by the Chairman to school-boys of each class who stood 1st and 2nd in the annual examination. After the recitation of National Anthem, distribution of sweets to all children and passing a vote of thanks to the president the meeting dispersed.

POONA DEPRESSED CLASSES SCHOOL.

POONA, Mar. 27.

A Poona correspondent writes:—

The second annual general meeting of the Nutan Somvanshiya Hita Chintak Samaj Sarasvati School, was held at Poona on Thursday the 26th March at Mangalwar Peth (Gadi Tal). The meeting was largely attended. Mr. D. R. Guru, Chairman of the School, presided on the occasion.

The report of the school for the last year was read by the Secretary. Rao Saheb M. Lingaya Naidu, Hon. Secy., D. C. S., Belgaum and Mr. K. G. Patade, General Secretary, D. C. M. S., Poona, spoke eulogising the help which the chairman of the school had rendered to the institution and they exhorted the Depressed classes to send their children to the school as much depended on their availing themselves of the great chance offered to them.

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ADEN NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, March 22.

A rivalry seems to have sprung between the owners of Brook Bond and Lipton Teas. Prior to 1923 Lipton was the household tea in Aden, but later Brook Bond tea slipped in into Aden. To check the progress of Brook Bond an agent of Lipton has come to Aden and now we find on the walls of Aden large posters exhibiting "Drink Lipton Tea."

Chicken-pox and small-pox have visited Aden, but they are very mild at present. I am told that cases where chicken-pox has developed into small-pox have been detected. The area of Sheikh Othman is largely affected. It is feared the epidemics have been imported from Bombay by crew and passengers.

A proposal for using motor lorries for the removal of night soil, sullage water, etc., which is at present done by means of primitive-shaped camel carts, has been put before the Settlement Committee and the scheme, it is hoped, will materialize as quickly as possible.

EDUCATION.

With the march of time Aden is making appreciable progress in education. A new syllabus for Secondary Schools has been sanctioned by Government. This is a distinct advance over the antiquated syllabus which provided for study upto Standard VI. The new curriculum is designed to prepare pupils for the Higher Certificate of the Oxford or Cambridge Local Examinations. There is also a "great cry and little wool," about raising the present school to the status of a high institution. The demand for higher education does exist in Aden and it is hoped Government will face this question of public welfare once for all.

It has transpired that some trouble is going on in Hodeidah, the only port of Yemen having any considerable commercial importance on the Red Sea in latitude 14 47' N. The merchandise put on ships for despatch to this port was ordered to be sent back ashore on account of temporary suspension of trade between Aden and Hodeidah. The Hejaz tension has spread to this side of Yemen. Some of the inhabitants have deserted the place and left for Lejahouti, Somaliland or Aden.

MUSLIM DEBATING SOCIETY.

A Moslem Debating Society has been started in Aden. The first meeting was held on the 22nd February last to debate on the subject "Cinemas are Harmless and Educative" and at the third meeting the discussion was on the advantage and disadvantage of starting a journal which will be the organ of the Society. The Society has been started for the amelioration of the Muslims in Aden and at present about 25 members attend. But very few take advantage of this useful institution. It is hoped the number of debators will increase and the society will train youths by inducing them to exercise their faculties. We do not certainly want Ciceros and Platos in Aden, but simple men who can express their ideas in simple language and reason and argue on points affecting the sphere of our life.

Mr. White, electrical engineer, returned from England some two weeks ago and is very active with the installation work. It is estimated that by 1926 the work of electrifying Aden will be completed.

NEW HIGH COURT VAKILS.

The following candidates have passed the Examination for the Office of Vakil of the High Court held on the 9th February, 1925, and the two following days:—

Govind Gopalrav Belgaumkar; Sumantrav Chimanlal Bhatt; Cavasji Navroji Dandiwala; Rango Venkatrav Darje; Hanmant Raghavendra Desai; Nahalal Jethalal Desai; Natvarlal Nandlal Desai; Vishnu Vaman Deshpande; Balatram Raghunath Dhairyavan; Venkatesh Tamaji Doddihal; Harry Charles Fleming; Balkrishna Motilal Gujar; Khando Seshgirrav Huddar; Mahalappa Shivappa Hunbarwadi; Shridhar Balvant Inamdar; Jagannath Gangaram Junagade; Devchand Vithalji Kanabar; Shivram Balkrishna Katdare; Vinayak Lakshman Machave; Dwarkanath Pandurang Mahajan; Vishwanath Vasudev Moghe; Motilal Shivdas Manot; Vishnu Vinayak Niphadkar, Nagmalsingh Vithalsing Pardeshi; Chhotabhai Jeshangbhai Patel; Vishvanath Vithal Phase; Gurunath Bapurav Pise; Dattatraya Shrinivas Pisolkar; Martand Narayan Pol; Delpat Vadilal Shah; Harilal Chhotalal Shah; Bhailal Devabhai Tripathi; Martand Ramkrishna Vaidya; Shankar Ranganath Vaishampayan; Gautam Gulabchand Vora; Vishnu Moreshwar Wagh.

EXEMPTIONS.

The following unsuccessful candidates have been exempted under rule xii of the Examination Rules from appearing in the papers mentioned against their names:—

Markandrai Jesukhlal Acharya (c); Ranghunath Vaman Apte (a) (b) (c); Bhimashankar Bhagwat Bharde (b) (c); Nilkanth Sitaram Bhave (f); Ganesh Rajaram Blide (f); Govind Ramchandra Chitale (a); Shankar Vaman Chitre (a); Sambhai Mohanlal Dalal (a) (b); Ramchandra Bhonde Datar (a); Sadashankar Sundarji Dave (b) (f); Keshavlal Maneklal Desai (f); Nandlal Trikamlal Desai (d); Nanubhai Vallabhbhai Desai (a) (c) (d); Thakorbai Naranji Desai (b); Govind Shankar Deshmukh (e); Ganesh Gangadhar Dhandhere (c) (f); Lakshman Narayan Dharwadkar (b); Yashavant Daomdar Divekar (b) (e); Tribhuvandas Dipchand Deshi (c) (d); Narsingh Pandurang Gadagkar (d); Shankar Ganesh Gadkari (b) (c); Vinayak Atmaram Gadkari (a) (c) (f); Lakshman Govind Garud, (c); Hari Datatraya Gholkar (b) (e); Atmaram Narayan Gokhale (a) (b); Nilkanth Kashinath Gupte (c); Vyankatesh Keshav Hasabnis (a) (b) (c); Hanmant Govind Jamkhandi (b); Kadambv Krishnaswami (e) (f); Sitaram Narayan Kanhere (b) (d) (e); Anant Narayan Karve (a) (c) (e); R. V. Kattemalavdi (e) (f); Shripad Raghunath Keskar (a); Shantaram Kashinath Kharkar (a); Devkaran Purushottam Khetni (b); Vasudev Vishnu Kolhatkar (a) (b); Govind Kashinath Kulkarni (a) (d); Narhar Vasudev Kulkarni (a) (d) (f); Ramchandra Hanmant Kulkarni (a) (c); Shrinivas Rango Kulkarni (e); Vithal Nilkanth Kulkarni (f); Shankar Govind Mahadik (a) (d); Dattatraya Rajaram Marathe (c); Mangaldas Manchharam Modi (a); Jagathbandhu Mukerjee (d); Anant Ganpat Mujgaonkar (a) (b) (c) (d); Munekji Mancherji Munshi (f); Shrinivas Gururav Mutagikar (c); Krishnaji Sakharam Namjoshi (f); Gopal Jayabhim Navali (a); Bhagirath Balamsing Pardeshi (e) (f); Bhailal Govindlal Patikh (c) (d); Kanaiyalal Bhogilal Parikh (b); Kanchandas Damodar Patankar (c) (d); Shrikrishna Anant Patankar (d); Manilal Motilal Patel (a); Shivabhai Hathibhai Patel (b); Zulpsingh Nayansing Patil, (a) (b) (c) (e); Vinayak Bhalchandra Patwardhan (c) (d); Vinayak Narayan Bhansalkar (a); Ganesh Mohanappa Potdar (f); Dattatraya Balvant Pradhan (a); Prabhad Govind Pundlik (b) (d); Mudgal Raghunath Rajopadhye (b) (c) (d); Anant Trimbak Ranade (c); Hiralal Dolatram Kindani (e) (f); Keshav Savalaram Sahasrabudhe (f); Krishnarav Venkatramiah Salagabe (c); Dattatraya Vishnu Sardeshmukh (a); Ellis Abraham Sargon (c) (d); Ambalal Maganlal Shah (b); Gordhandas Mansukhram Shah (d) (f); Maganlal Mohanlal Shah (b); Digambar Venkatesh Shende (c); Dwarkanath Gopal Shetye (d); Shantaram Bharmaji Shinde (d); Ganpatlal Ramkrishna Shukla (e); Dinkar Dattatraya Sohoni (a) (b); Dattatraya Govind Soman (c); Govind Narayan Tambekar (c); Chhanalal Manordas Tunara (a) (c) (d); Ramchandra Shankar Vaidya (c); Navalshankar Pranshankar Vaishnav (c) (e); Mohanlal Trikamji Ved (a) (b) (e); Vasant Madhavrav Vedak (a) (d); Ramchandra Basawantrav Waded (a) (d).

(a) "Hindu and Mahomedan Laws."
(b) "The Laws of Civil Procedure and Limitation."
(c) "Contracts and Torts."
(d) "Specific Relief, Transfer of Property Mortgage and Trusts."
(e) "Evidence, Registration and Stamps."
(f) "Criminal and Police Laws."

PROHIBITED CANDIATES.

The following candiates have been prohibited under para 4 of High Court Notification No. 5648 dated the 24th October 1924 from appearing at the next Examination, as they came up for the Examination without full preparation:

Ramchandra Shridar Jahagirdar; Dattatraya Keshav Jog; Vaman Gajanan Kothare; Jagannath Narayan Nagpure; Prabhakar Shivram Patankar; Shridhar Vasudev Sahade; Arjun Hari Savat; Bavji Jivraj Shah; Sadashiv Vithal Vad; Moreshwar Balkrishna Vedapathak.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

FINANCIAL MUDDLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, March 31.

At the General Meeting of the Bandra Municipality held yesterday (30th March) the Committees for the ensuing year were elected. One remarkable feature of the new Committees is the surrender of power into the hands of the nominatel members.

Mr. H. R. Michael (nominated) becomes the Chairman of the Managing Committee, Mr. G. R. Chaubal (nominated) the Chairman of the Dispensary Committee, Mr. E. W. Perry (the Collector, Bombay Suburban District) Chairman of the Town Planning Committee, and Mr. Antia (nominated) who has already secured the Vice-Presidentship remains the Chairman of the Bye-laws Committee. The picture would have been complete if Mr. Lilauwalla, the only other nominated Councillor had been given the office of the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, but then they would have incurred the displeasure of the "highly combustible and toughly irrepressible" Mr. Augustus Pereira, who remains the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee It appears from the voting that Mr. V. T. Joshi has transferred his affections to the official party.

After the Committees were formed the Budget for 1925-26 came up for consideration.

The President moved that the Revenue Side "A" (Municipal Rates and Taxes) be adopted.

Mr. G. M. Gupte moved an amendment that the Budget be referred back to the Managing Committee with a view to make proper provision for the replacement of cash available (?) of specific purposes and for meeting an adequate provision for a general balance. In support of his amendment Mr. Gupte brought to the notice of the Board that on 1-4-24 it appears that cash available for specific purposes (which include security deposit amounts, Provident Fund for employees, sums received on Trust for Specific purposes) ought to be Rs. 30,918, the revised estimates show Rs. 28,478 as the total opening balance. The Municipality is bound to maintain a minimum general balance of Rs. 5,000. Thus the Municipality had drawn upon cash for specific purposes to the extent of Rs. 7,440. At the end of the year 1924-25 the estimated opening balance for 1925-26 is shown as Rs. 6,557 while the cash available (?) on 31-1-25 is shown as Rs. 28,943. Mr. Gupte stated that on 27th March 1925 the total cash balance as appeared from the books was Rs. 10,984-7-4. It is expected that the Municipality will realise about Rs. 10,000 more before the end of the year. With the total sum of Rs. 20,894-7-4 in hand the Municipality has to meet the payment of outstanding bills amounting to about Rs. 32,000 and to maintain the cash balance available for specific purposes to the extent of Rs. 30,000, Rs. 62,000 in all. The Bill of the Bombay Municipality for water is still unpaid. Even if the Municipality is able to get the payment of Rs. 20,000, the compensation in respect of Municipal land acquired by the Development Department, the Municipality will have to start with a deficit of about Rs. 21,000. It is quite clear, he said, that the Provident Fund, which the Municipality is bound to invest in authorised securities, has been misapplied. The Municipality had a cash balance of Rs. 70,000 at the beginning of 1922-23. Is this a satisfactory state of affairs, he asked.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Leo Rodrigues

Dr. Dias, the Chairman of the Managing Committee, raised a point of order as regards Mr. Gupte's amendment.

The general meeting was, however, adjourned without a ruling as regards the point of order.

WILL MR. JINNAH EXPLAIN?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Evidently, Mr. Jinnah's politics is fast changing. To avoid misunderstanding, will Mr. Jinnah kindly explain his views and the stand he has taken up now?

(1) Is he for communalism or nationalism?

(2) Does he want joint electorate or separate electorate?

(3) Does he desire to scrap his pet Lucknow Pact? If so, what does he propose instead?

(4) And how does he intend to unite Hindus and Muslims under his own scheme? Will he please explain?—Yours, etc.

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Records for April

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Pretty Mocking Bird (with Flute Obligato) — *Bishop* — D. B. 798
Si carina—Slumber Song—"Dinorah" — *Meyerbeer* — Rs. 7-0

JOHN McCORMACK (Tenor)

I saw from the beach—Old Irish Air — *arr. H. Hughes* — D. A. 636
Padraic the Fiddler — *J. F. Larchet* — Rs. 5-0

MICHELE FLETA (Tenor)

Ay, Ay, Ay — *Osman Perez* — D. B. 525
Henchido de amor Sante—"La Dolores" — *Breton* — Rs. 7-8

DMITRI SMIRNOFF (Tenor)

Forgive me, bright celestial vision—"Pique Dame" — *Tchaikovsky* — D. A. 569
What is our life?—"Pique Dame" — *Tchaikovsky* — Rs. 5-0

MARJORIE HAYWARD (Violin)

Romance—Love Song, Op. 17 — *R. Friml* — B. 1926
Valse, Op. 37, No. 3 — *d'Ambrosio* — Rs. 3-8

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"Poppy"—Selections, Parts 1 and 2 — C. 1178 — Rs. 4-12
"Primrose"—Selections, Parts 1 and 2 — C. 1180 — Rs. 4-12
Bells across the meadow — *Ketelbey* — C. 1173 — Rs. 4-12

LYRIC THEATRE ORCHESTRA

The Crystal Gazer—Intermezzo — *Howard Carr*

BROOKE JOHNS (Humorous)

Mindin' my business — *W. Donaldson* — B. 1923
I'm gonna knock — *J. S. Hanley* — Rs. 3-8

The records listed above are from the April List, copies of which can be obtained from any authorised dealer, or direct from

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In grilling heat, the dream of something really cool! Lands of eternal snow, for instance, and—what cooler or more refreshing?—a fragrant "Scissors" Cigarette. The first a delight but of the imagination, the other an obtainable reality.
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SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grand iloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in conection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that has made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advetised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 phial of liniment	2-8.	Excluding postal expenses, i. e, As. 5.
1 box of pills	1-8.	

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment, but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT, MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God I would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

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KESARI'S LODHRA FOR LADIES'

Troubles and Disorders

Ask your Chemist or

KESARI KUTEERAM

Indian Chemists and Druggists

Relieves immediately without injection.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

SANTAL MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. – Sold by all Chemists.

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AMONG[illegible]GAS.

Courtesy—"Illus. Lond. News."

A FEW WEEKS AGO SIR HARCOURT BUTLER, GOVERNOR OF BURMA, MADE AN ADVENTUROUS JOURNEY TO THE COUNTRY OF THE NAGAS TO PREVAIL UPON THEM TO PUT A STOP TO SLAVERY AND HUMAN SACRIFICE. THE PHOTO SHOWS SIR HARCOURT AT THE TRIBAL GATHERING.

PARSI CHILDREN AT THE ZOO.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

A LARGE NUMBER OF PARSI CHIL DREN BELONGING TO THE SIR J. J., RATANBAI PANDE AND OTHER GIRLS' SCHOOLS IN BOMBAY WERE TAKEN TO THE VITORIA GARDENS ON TUESDAY EVENING TO VISIT THE MUSEUM AND THE ZOO. THE PHOTO SHOWS A GROUP OF THESE HIGHLY DELIGHTED YUONGSTERS

HONOURING A PATRIOT'S MEMORY.

Press Photo Bureau.

Sir P. Rajagopalachariar, Member, India Council, and ex-President of the Madras Legislative Council, performed the opening ceremony of the new buildings of the G. Subramania Iyer Memorial on the 23rd ult. at Madras. The photo shows Sir P. Rajagopalachariar in the centre, Dr. Besant on his left and Khan Bahadur Dr. Usman Sahib, newly appointed Member of the Executive Council, on his extreme Right.

TURKEY'S PREMIERS.

GENERAL ISMET PASHA.
(THE NEW TURKISH PREMIER).

FETHI BEY.
(THE OUT-GOING PREMIER WHO HAS BEEN APPOINTED AMBASSADOR IN PARIS).

CONDER TENNIS.

From left to right:—M. W. Velkar, Capt. H. S. Nagarwalla. B. S. Chalam, R. S. Raja Iyer and R.

Finalists of the Conder Amateur Tennis Tournament which was decided on Monday last in Bombay: Raja Iyer and Nagarwalla won by 6—1 and 6—2.

BOMBAY LABOUR OFFICE.

A REVIEW OF ITS ACTIVITIES.

ENQUIRY INTO SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The following review of the activities of the Bombay Labour Office has been sent to us by the Director of Information:—

The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay came into existence four years ago to-day (April 1.) and it may be of interest to bring to the notice of the public those duties and activities of the Department which may not be generally known. The results of the enquiries undertaken into local prices and the cost of living in Bombay, have been published and so have the statistics collected relating to wages, rents, etc. But these are only a few of the subjects under continuous investigation. The Labour Office deals with questions of even more far reaching concern and interest, for side by side with the enquiries into prices, wages, etc. in Bombay, Karachi Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Poona, investigations into the economic and social conditions of various communities etc., are being carried out by the Staff of the office.

The main line of enquiry into social conditions is the Family Budget. The collection of Budgets is an extremely laborious and difficult task in this as in all countries. The Labour Office employs for this work Lady Investigators, who visit chawls and tenements and invite the tenants to fill in printed forms. They get many more refusals than acceptances. When a form is accepted it is explained to the tenant and, in the case of illiterate persons, is filled in by the Lady Investigator after oral enquiries. In the case of literate persons it is left with the tenant, and called for after a few days. Generally several calls are necessary before it is received, filled in, and then (in practically every case) a large number of corrections and additions have to be made by the Investigator. Usually she has to stand for this work for half an hour or more in a badly lighted corridor talking to the individual, who stands in the doorway of his room. The work is of the utmost difficulty and calls for a rare combination of tact and tenacity.

2076 working class budgets were collected in 1921-22, and since then about 2000 middle class budgets have been collected and are now being prepared for tabulation and report. The compilation of the date contained in such detailed family budgets as are collected by the Labour Office and their presentation in tabular form is a very big piece of work—much bigger, probably, than would be supposed by those who have not tried it.

In addition to the merely numerical statistics regarding Family Budgets the Labour Office is constantly engaged in enquiries into more general and less commensurable factors such as utilisation of the workers' spare time, industrial welfare, health and safety of the workers, maternity benefits and all kinds of welfare work. Some of these enquiries are being carried out through the Investigators of the Labour Office itself. For some of the other factors, such as industrial welfare, the Labour Office relies on information supplied to it by employers, and by social and charitable organisations. Attention is drawn to the very full and complete statement of welfare work in three groups of the Bombay mills which appeared in the September and October issue of the Labour Gazette. It is hoped that all groups of employers will ultimately allow the Labour Office to publish a continuous record of their activities and this will be of the utmost value in enabling the public to realise what steps are taken to protect the moral and physical conditions of the labouring classes.

Should unemployment become in India, as it may with the growth of industrialisation and the increase of population, a vital issue as it is in Western countries, it will be part and possibly the most important part of the duties of the Labour Office to investigate the causes and extent of the evil and to publish reliable statistics concerning it.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

The functions of the office with regard to industrial disputes are not generally comprehended; very often it is looked upon as an arbitration agent. It is nothing of the kind. Its sole aim is that by the careful collection of information and statistics relating to wages and hours of labour in different industries and the cost and standard of living of the wage earning classes, it may place itself in such a position that it will be able to supply contending parties with necessary statistical information and to be of use as a witness before any committee appointed to deal with industrial disputes.

Another very interesting branch of the work done is that which deals with the collection of Labour Intelligence pertaining both to India and to foreign countries. A conciderable number of Indian newspapers are looked through every day in the Labour Office for labour intelligence, and it is the ultimate aim of the office that no item of labour interest relating to the Bombay Presidency shall escape its notice. A complete file of Newspaper cuttings is maintained. For the reception of International Intelligence the closest touch is maintained with the Labour Ministries, Statistical Offices and other similar organisations in the United Kingdom, United States of America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, France, Germany, Holland, Poland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Switzerland, Japan, Belgium and several other countries and efforts are now being made to get in touch with all the remaining countries of the civilized world, so that the Labour Office as a receiving station for world labour news will be complete. In addition to the Ministries or Offices of individual countries there exists a very important International Labour Organisation at Geneva, with which the Labour Office is in constant communication, and there are also numerous non-official organisations of labour parties such as the International Federation of Trades Unions and the like, all of whom send their publications regularly to the Labour Office.

"LABOUR GAZETTE."

All these publications are looked through in the Labour Office and items of interest extracted from them for the Labour Gazette. Attention is drawn to the article entitled "Current Notes from Aoroad", which appears at the end of each number of the Labour Gazette. This article is more complete than any previous article issued under the same name, and it is hoped to expand it until the article furnishes to the Bombay public a complete account of all items of international labour interest that have been received during the preceding month. It is believed that such intednational labour news is not available in a consolidated form in any Indian publication other than the Labour Gazette.

This is the organ through which the results of all this work are made available to the public every month. The Labour Gazette has been in existence since September 1921. In its present form the Gazette contains no fewer than 112 pages of reading matter besides miscellaneous information and advertisements, all of which is supplied to the public at the very low price of Re. 1 per mensem or Rs. 12 per annum post free to any part of the world. The purposes of the Labour Gazette are to supply complete and up to date information on Indian labour conditions and especially the conditions existing in the Bombay Presidency, and to supply for local readers the greatest possoble amount of information regarding labour conditions in the outside world. The Labour Gazette circulates to many different countries and is one of the few publications from which those foreigners interested in labour and economic conditions in India can obtain accurate and up to date information. Having regard to the enormous amount of misunderstanding regarding conditions in India which exists in the outside world generally the value of such a publication cannot be over-estimated. The fact that the Labour Gazette carries a substantial amount of advertising shows that it is regarded by the business community not as a mere temporary Government pamphlet but as a well-established journal valuable to advertisers. The number of subscribers is gradually increasing, and it is believed that, if the Legislative Council passes a Statistics Bill, and so puts the Labour Office on a more permanent and statutory basis, the number of subscribers, the body of advertising and the general usefulness of the Labour Gazette will be very materially increased. The Labour Gazette welcomes articles from outside sources provided that they are based on sound observation and supported by actual figures.

LIBRARY.

Persons requiring information on labour topics are invited to make the fullest use of the Labour Office Library, situated in the Old Custom House, Bombay, which thanks to the generosity of the Legislative Council, which has allowed a substantial grant for the purchase of books, has now accumulated a very useful and fully catalogued library on labour, industrial and economic matters. It is now intended to publish in the Labour Gazette reviews of every book received and the leading publishing firms have been approached with a request that the Labour Gazette may be treated as a regular reviewing periodical. This has been accepted by some publishers and review copies have been received. If it is accepted by all (and there is no reason why it should not be) the Labour Office Library will increase much more rapidly and with no expense to the State.

It becomes clear, therefore, that the Bombay Labour Office, far from being an agency merely concerned with the collection of a few elementary statistics, has before it the very high aim of making itself a repository of all the latest information relating to labour, industrial and economic matters and that its chief desire is so fully to equip itself with such information that it will become the resort of all persons interested in such matters. It does not seek to become an arbitrator or to interfere in any way in industrial disputes, but rather to play the part of a helper by giving the contending parties every possible facility for the acquiring of facts which may further the satisfactory ending of their struggle.

An "At Home" was arranged in honour of the local scouts by Mr. Bhanushanker P. Trivedi and Prof. J. P. Trivedi of the Agricultural College of Poona, on the occasion of their sons' sacred thread ceremony on 26th instant at Ahmedabad.

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD.

MEETING IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, March 27.

Delegates present at the meeting of the Inter-University Board held at Bombay on 23rd, 24th and 25th March were:—The Rev. John Muckenzie, Bombay; The Rev. E. M. Macphail, Madras; Mr. Manohar Lal, Punjab; Mr. A. B. Dhruva, Benares; Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, Mysore; Mr. E. A. Horne, Patna; Nawab Hyder Nawez Jung Bahadur (Mr. A. Hydari), Hyderabad; Mr. M. M. Sharif, Aligarh; Dr. P. J. Hartog, Dacca; Mr. N. V. Thadani, Delhi; Rao Bahadur V. R. Pandit, Nagpur and Mr. R. Littlehailes, Offg. Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.

The delegates were welcomed by Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, and Messrs. Littlehailes and Rao Bahadur V. R. Pandit on behalf of the Board thanked him for his words of welcome. When he left the meeting and Mr. Littlehailes took the chair temporarily. In response to his enquiry the Board decided that the deliberations were to be private and that a brief statement of the proceedings should be issued to the Press. Mr. Littlehailes in his opening remarks explained the genesis of the Board so far as it was due to the recommendations of the Lytton Committee on Indian Students and the Calcutta University Commission and he pointed out that he was present in deference to the wishes of the Indian Universities Conference, but only in an advisory capacity, the Government of India not having the slightest intention of controlling, directly or indirectly, the Board or of interfering with its deliberations. The Board was asked to elect its own officers and frame its own rules for its guidance. With regard to ways and means, the Government of India had, as a special case, made a non-recurring grant of Rs. 3,930 for defraying the travelling expenses, but would not be responsible for expenses of this nature in future. As regards the action taken by the Government of India in reference to the resolutions of the Conference of the Indian Universities, where the initiative for such action lay exclusively with the Government of India, he referred to the answer given in the Council of State at its meeting of the 16th March 1925, which showed that the Government of India had taken the necessary action in all such cases. He also mentioned that the Government of India was unable to accede to the request that it should remit payment of customs duty on scientific apparatus and chemicals imported for the use of Universities and other approved institutions as it considered that any financial assistance it may give to the Universities should take the form of direct grants.

Dr. E. M. Macphail (Madras) was elected chairman of the meeting and Mr. N. S. Subba Rao (Mysore) Secretary. The Board then proceeded to consider the agenda which consisted mainly of the resolutions and the propositions referred to it by the Conference of Indian Universities.

RESOLUTIONS.

Among the important resolutions passed by the Board are the following:—

"That it is desirable that a University should accept the corresponding examinations conducted or accepted by other Universities in the case of students who for reasons satisfactory to the University authority concerned seek admission to Universities other than the one for admission to which they are originally qualified."

"That in order to co-ordinate the standard of higher degree examinations in Arts and Faculties it is desirable to associate external examiners who are teachers in other Universities with the internal examiners of a University."

The Secretary shall drew the attention of the Constituent Universities to the desirability of uniform nomenclature in respect of the different grades of University teachers.

"A Committee consisting of Messrs. Hydari, Manoha Lal and Subba Rao (Secretary) be appointed to prepare a suitable scheme and present it at least three months before the next meeting of the Board."

"That the Government of India be informed that it is not desirable to establish in India centres for holding the examination of the University of London."

"Resolved to send to the University of Cambridge the letter drafted by the Chairman recommending the affiliation of the Indian Universities."

Resolutions were also passed recommending an annual grant of Rs. 50,000 for encouragement of scientific research in India, and proposing collection of information about bogus degrees

The Board also discussed the following subjects and it was decided to collect information from the different Universities and ascertain their views before making any recommendations:—

1. Conditions of service, salaries and leave, attaching to University teacherships. 2. The relation of the Intermediate stage of Education to University work. 3. The character and duration of an Honours course.

It was decided that the Board should meet at Delhi next year, and Dr. Macphail was elected Chairman of the Board for the year 1925-26. In the event of his ceasing to be a member of the Board in the course of the year, Mr Hydari was to act as Chairman, Mr. N. S. Subba Rao will act as Secretary of the Board pending the appointment of a paid Secretary.—(A. P.)

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